



Peoples Korea Today



*A true caring leader of the nation,
loved and adored,
in socialist Korea of Juche*



Peoples Korea Today

*The official monthly journal
of Korean Friendship Association UK*

***PKT** Issue 35 (November 2023)*

Photo on the cover:

*'A true caring leader of the nation,
loved and adored,
in socialist Korea of Juche'*



EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Main Graphic Editor: ALAN BOLON

(Organisation Secretary/Security Officer KFA UK, Chairman of West of England Branch KFA UK)

Deputy Editor Reviewer: DR DERMOT HUDSON

*(General Chairman KFA UK, Official Delegate KFA UK, President of the Association for the Study of
Songun Politics, Chairman of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea)*

Editorial email addresses:

alanbolon@yahoo.co.uk

juche007@googlemail.com

Copyright © 'Peoples Korea Today' Taunton Somerset United Kingdom





ARTICLES

*'Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
and Palestine Relations'*
(Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 7 - 8)

'A History of Shame and Infamy !'
(Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 8 - 9)

*'No ! Piranha Fish Cannot Kill People !
Or 'The Daily Mirror' gets it wrong again !'*
(KFA UK, page 10)

*'Secret of the Self - Supporting Economy
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea'*
(KPEA, pages 11 - 17)

*'Why You Should Oppose
the Visit of Yoon Suk Yeol to Britain!'*
(Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 18 - 19)

'Political Ideals of the Workers' Party of Korea'
(KPEA, pages 19 - 23)

'Socialist Agriculture in People's Korea advances!'
(Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 24 - 25)

*'Korean Friendship Association UK,
on the south Korean puppet military parade'*
(KFA UK, pages 25 - 26)

'A Writing Brush along with a Hammer and a Sickle'
(KPEA, pages 26 - 29)



KFA UK ACTIVITIES

STATEMENTS & NEWS

*Report of 10th Korean Friendship Association UK,
film night 28th of October 2023*
(KFA UK, pages 30 - 31)

*Report of Online Meeting,
for the 97th - Anniversary of the formation,
of the Down With Imperialism Union,
and the 78th - Anniversary of the foundation,
of the Workers Party of Korea,
held on 17th of October 2023*
(KFA UK, pages 31 - 33)

*Speech for the 97th anniversary,
of the 'Down with Imperialism Union',
and 78th anniversary of the formation,
of the Workers Party of Korea*
(Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 33 - 37)

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the press statement of the Foreign Minister,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
comrade Choe Son Hui,
that was issued on Saturday 30th of September*
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 37 - 38)

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the press statement,
of the Spokesman for Ministry of Nuclear Power Industry,
of Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
that was issued on Monday 2nd of October
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 38 - 39)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the press statement,
of the Foreign Ministry,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
concerning the terrorist attack on the Cuban embassy in the US
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 39 - 40)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the press statement,
on the occasion of the 26th anniversary,
of the election of the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il,
as general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea,
on the 8th of October
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 40 - 41)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the statement,
of the Spokesman,
for DPRK Ministry of National Defence
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 41 - 42)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the Appeal titled:
'Let us resolutely smash the aggressive yet submissive
south Korea - US alliance through a nationwide campaign'
issued by the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front,
of south Korea (AINDF) on the 70th anniversary,
of the 'south Korea - US mutual defense treaty'
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 42 - 43)*

*The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
on the occasion of the 97th anniversary,
of the formation of the Down With Imperialism Union
(ASSPUK, BGSJI, UK KFA, BSCPRKP, pages 43 - 46)*

*A speech from Korean Friendship Association Germany,
on occasion of the 97th anniversary,
of the founding of the 'Down with Imperialism Union',
by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG,
and the 78th anniversary of the founding,
of the Workers' Party of Korea,
by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG
(Jeremy Bieringer, Vice - Chairman of KFA Germany, page 46)*

*A support message,
from Korean Friendship Association Germany,
on occasion of picket of British Brainwashing Corporation,
on 21st of October 2023
(Jeremy Bieringer, Vice - Chairman of KFA Germany, page 47)*

*Korean Friendship Association UK,
participated in 'Palestine Solidarity March'
(KFA UK, page 48)*

*Message of support,
from 'People's Korea Initiative' Poland
('People's Korea Initiative' Poland, page 49)*

NOTIFICATION
*of
the Organizing Committee of International Festival in Praise of
the Great Persons of Mt. Paektu
- 20th, October, 2023 -
(OCIFPGPP, pages 50 - 55)*



DPRK NEWS

*Choe Ryong Hae
Inspects Light Industrial Factories in Pyongyang
(KCNA, pages 56 - 57)*

*Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
Foreign Ministry Press Statement
(KCNA, pages 57 - 58)*

*Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un
Receives Russian Foreign Minister
(KCNA, pages 59 - 60)*

*Light Industry Goods Exhibition Opens
(KCNA, pages 60 - 61)*

*Wreaths Laid at Friendship Tower
(KCNA, pages 61 - 62)*

*DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman
on Israel's Strike at Palestinian Hospital
(KCNA, pages 62 - 63)*

*France Should Refrain
from Disturbing Peace and Security
in Northeast Asia: Analyst
(KCNA, pages 63 - 64)*

*International Day of Older Persons Marked
(KCNA, pages 64 - 65)*

*Spokesman for Ministry of Nuclear Power Industry
of DPRK Releases Press Statement
(KCNA, pages 65 - 66)*



SOUTH KOREA NEWS & REUNIFICATION

Prohibit the import of Japanese marine products!

(Pyongyang Mission of the AINDE, pages 67 - 68)

Ever - increasing drive of the labourers

(Pyongyang Mission of the AINDE, pages 69 - 70)

The More You Dig; the More It Stinks!

(Arirang - Meari <http://www.arirangmeari.com/> - edited by Dr Dermot Hudson, pages 70 - 71)

Let us break up south Korea - US nexus !

The AINDE releases an appeal

(Pyongyang Mission of the AINDE, pages 71 - 73)



LIFE AND CULTURE in PEOPLES KOREA

Great Changes in Rural Areas

(KPEA, pages 73 - 76)

Sangmo Dance

(KPEA, pages 76 - 78)

Koryo Porcelains Made with Coloured Clay

(KPEA, page 78)

A Historic Building

(KPEA, page 79)

Pyongyang Gold Lane

(KPEA, pages 80 - 81)



CLASSIC WORKS OF THE GREAT KOREAN LEADERS

Kim IL SUNG

'With the Century' - 'The Anti Japanese Revolution'

Chapter 5 - 'People in Arms'

part 35 - 'To Oppose Armed Force with Armed Force'

(pages 82 - 100)



USEFUL LINKS & EDITORIAL INFORMATION

(pages 101 - 109)



POEM OF THE MONTH

'Long Live Juche Idea, Songun idea!'

(Author: M. Jahangir Khan)

(page 110)



LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

(page 111)



ARTICLES

'Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Palestine Relations'



Today the question of the conflict between Palestine and Israel has become a sharp focus of the media and the international community.

Outside the Arab world there is only one country that does not have diplomatic relations with Israel and has never had diplomatic relations with Israel. That country is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Both Russia and China have diplomatic relations with Israel, Cuba had diplomatic relations with Israel until 1973.

Unlike the USSR in 1948, the DPRK never recognised Israel. Israel for its part, despite for a period playing the fake socialist card, was hostile to the DPRK. Its early Ben - Gurion wanted to send Israeli troops to fight in the Korean War against the DPRK but was overruled but Israel still sent financial aid to south Korea. Israel established diplomatic relations with Israel in 1962.

The DPRK recognised Palestine on the 13th of April 1966, so DPRK - Palestine relations have existed for 57 years. It is the consistent position of the DPRK to support the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their struggle against Zionism and US imperialism

As the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG said:

*'In order to realize their ambition to establish
a Great Zionist Empire in the Middle East,
the Israeli Zionists have occupied Arab lands
and are pursuing the policy of establishing colonies.*

*Under the active patronage of the imperialists
they are flagrantly violating the national rights
of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples,
growing more blatantly ferocious and arrogant with each passing day.'*

President KIM IL SUNG met Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) five times. In addition to the good relations with the PLO the DPRK also maintained relations with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Visiting the International Friendship Exhibition in Mt Myohyang where the gifts to President KIM IL SUNG, Chairman KIM JONG IL and Marshal KIM JONG UN are housed, I happened to see a gift from the Juche Idea Study Group of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (now Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine), this shows that Palestinian people study the Juche idea.

The DPRK sent the Korean People's Army Air Force to fight alongside the Arab peoples in Egypt and Syria against the Israelis in the 1973October War.

Sinmun ('Daily Worker' translated), on the 10th of October wrote that:

'fundamental solution is an independent Palestinian state.'

If you support Palestine then you should support People's Korea.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'A History of Shame and Infamy !'



In November the south Korean puppet fascist dictator Yoon will visit the UK ostensibly to mark the 140th anniversary of the so - called '*Britain - Korea Treaty*' of 1883.

The feudal rulers of Korea who had a dependent flunkeyists mentality concluded the '*Britain - Korea Treaty*' in November 1883. Earlier they had concluded a treaty with the United States. The Treaty was of course an unequal one as it gave Britain extraterritorial privileges and opened some ports to Britain. Of course it was concluded at a time when the British Empire was at its height, when it was said that Britain had an empire at which the sun never set. At the time Korea's the Korean feudal monarch was in a state of decay and the feudal rulers of Korea totally lacked Juche.

Korea did not benefit from the treaty at all as Britain stood back and allowed Japan to invade and colonise Korea in the early 20th century. The Korean people were subjected to 40 years of dark colonial rule by imperialist Japan which saw many Koreans lose their lives and thousands of Korean women forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese imperial army.

In the 1940s when Korea was liberated from Japanese imperialist rule there was a chance for Britain to make a fresh start in developing relations with Korea. However, Britain failed to establish relations with the new People's Korea, Korea of Juche led by President KIM IL SUNG but instead recognised the corrupt puppet fascist regime of Syngman Rhee. Worse still Britain fully backed the aggression of the United States against People's Korea during the Korean War which claimed many Korean lives as well as the lives of British troops sent to Korea as cannon fodder for the Americans.

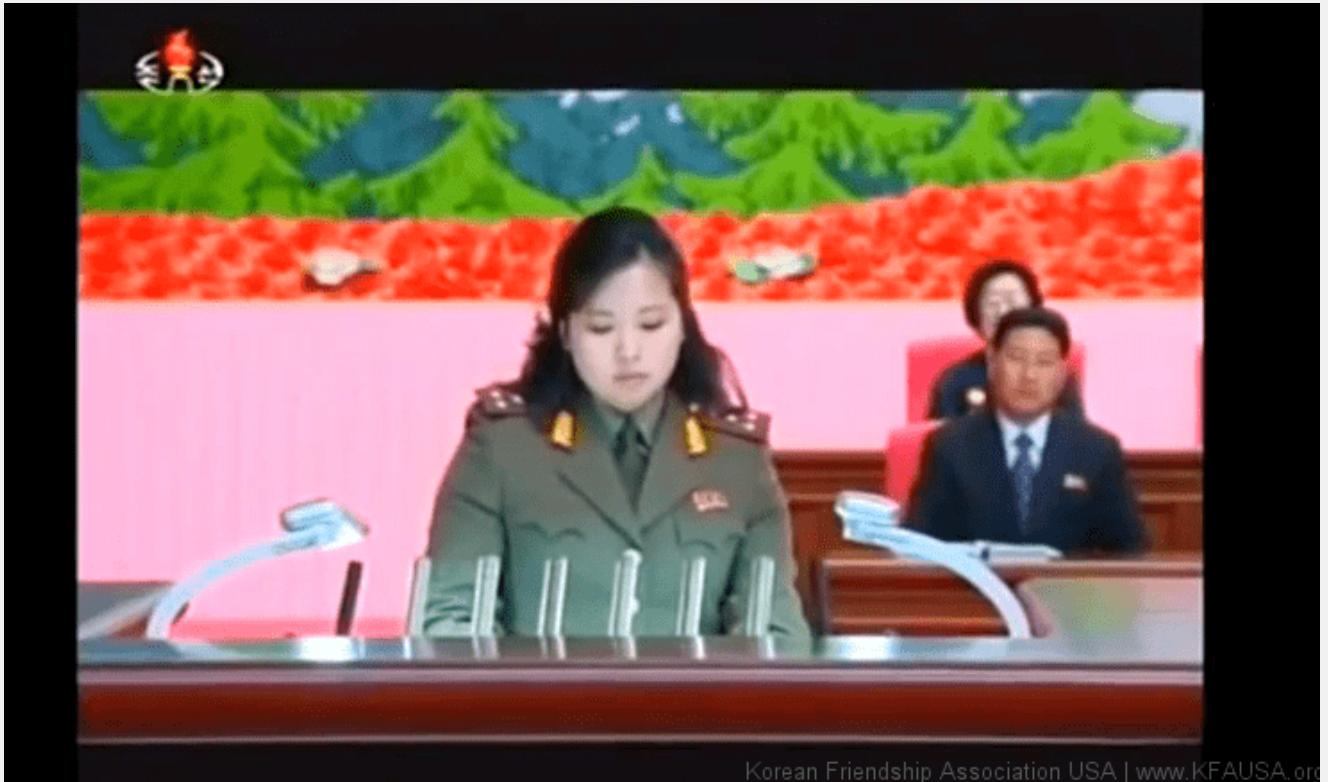
After the Korean War, Britain refused to recognise the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), the only legitimate state on the Korean peninsula, for over 40 years. Instead they shovelled British aid into the fascist puppet regime in south Korea. The state owned British Leyland company assisted south Korea in setting up a motor industry.

Nowadays, Britain is aiding and abetting fascist south Korea in its hostility and aggression towards People's Korea, even sending British forces to the Korean peninsula .

There is nothing to celebrate about the anniversary of the '*Britain - Korea Treaty*', its history is one of shame and infamy.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

**'No ! Piranha Fish Cannot Kill People !
Or 'The Daily Mirror' gets it wrong again !'**



The '*Daily Mirror*' and '*Daily Star*' have been lying about People's Korea once again. This time with a tale about an unnamed DPRK general being '*executed*' by Piranha fish ('*Daily Mirror*' 15 October 2023).

Piranha fish are not native to the DPRK and are actually too small to kill a human.

The article begs the question why go to so much effort to stage an elaborate and complex execution when it is simpler and probably cheaper just to shoot or hang someone.

The mainstream media have so many times claimed that people were executed in the DPRK only for them to turn up months alive months later for example general Ri Yong Gil and the famous singer Hyon Song Wol (now a member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea) were both said to be executed but turned up alive.

The '*Daily Mirror*' admits that the story came from '*UK Intelligence*', in other words blatantly admitting that it sources articles with anti - DPRK material from the deep state.

The question is what has the '*Daily Mirror*' been eating for breakfast? Pure cocaine is the answer given the content of this story

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'Secret of the Self - Supporting Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea'

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea advocates building a self - supporting economy. How is it possible to build it?

Spirit of Self - reliance

The spirit of self - reliance is the first factor that promotes the building of a self - supporting economy.

This spirit is rooted in the Juche idea which was created by President Kim Il Sung (1912 - 1994) and developed by Chairman Kim Jong Il (1942 - 2011). The Juche idea is, in a word, the idea that man is the master of his own destiny and he also has the strength with which to shape his destiny.



Chollima tractor, the first of its kind made by the Korean working class in 1958

With this idea as the guiding idea, the Korean people have advanced the revolution and construction.

Looking back, the Korean people suffered indescribably severe damages in the Korean war (1950 - 1953) forced upon them by the US. In the case of the capital city of Pyongyang alone, everything was destroyed to the ground except for a few buildings. The US claimed that Korea would never be able to rise again even in one hundred years.



Electric locomotive *Pulgungi - 1* produced in 1961
 (The Korean working class designed and made over 225 000 parts of 14 000 kinds by their own efforts and technology)

However, the Korean people completely rehabilitated the country's economy in less than three years and realized socialist industrialization in a matter of 14 years. Later they continuously created world - startling miracles like the building of a 10 000 - ton press, large - sized oxygen plants and the West Sea Barrage. A factor for all this was the spirit of self - reliance.

Today, the Korean people are constantly promoting the country's economic development by relying on this spirit, not with the help of others or any external assistance.



West Sea Barrage built in 1986 across eight kilometers of wild sea in the short period of five years

Powerful Resources of Skilled Personnel

The DPRK chose the road of self - reliance also in preparing its own powerful resources of skilled personnel.

Soon after the country was liberated (August 15, 1945) from the Japanese military occupation (1905 - 1945), there was no university or college in the northern part of the country. The number of native scientists and technicians was ten or so. The cause of this was that the Japanese imperialists had enforced the colonial policy of keeping the Koreans in ignorance.



12 000 - ton cargo vessel *Jangsusan* built in 2021

However, the DPRK has developed education rapidly and trained a great number of native technical personnel with its own efforts over the past seven decades. It introduced universal compulsory elementary education in 1956, universal compulsory secondary education in 1958, and universal 11 - year compulsory education in 1975. As a result, by the 1980s, all the working people in the country possessed the general knowledge of a secondary school graduate and the country had over 1.3 million intellectuals and over 230 universities. How much effort the country directed to training its native technical personnel can be seen in the fact that the ratio between the population and intellectuals in the country was 12 to 1 in 1993, whereas it had been 700 000 to 1 immediately after liberation.



Pyongyang metro undergoing facelift, and a new underground train manufactured by the Korean working class in 2022

Recent years has witnessed continuous development of education in the country. Having extended the period of compulsory education to twelve years by adding another year, it is dynamically pushing forward the work of putting the contents and methods of education on a modern footing. Under the slogan of making all the people well versed in science and technology, the country is striving to turn all the members of society into intelligent workers possessed with the knowledge level of a university graduate, and into developers of science and technology. As a result, the number of holders of academic degrees and masters of invention is rapidly increasing.



Part of the first - stage 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area inaugurated in 2023, forming another new street in Pyongyang in no more than one year

What is noteworthy is the fact that all types of education is free and for the sake of the entire population. It is clear that these intellectuals trained under such educational system will reliably support the country's self - supporting economy.

Reliable Foundations of the Economy

Even though its people have strong spirit of self - reliance and it has a powerful force of skilled personnel, it would be a daydream for a country to realize self - sufficiency in the economy without powerful economic foundations.



Local - industry factories in Kimhwa County, Kangwon Province, DPRK,
which were renovated in 2022 as model factories for the local industry sector

In this context, the DPRK has always paid close attention to laying reliable and powerful economic foundations.

First, it has created an independent, modern heavy industry. Second, it has expanded a multi - faceted and comprehensive economic structure. Third, it has built its own firm raw materials bases. And fourth, it has equipped all sectors of the economy with modern technology.

All these have proved highly beneficial throughout the history of the country's economic development. After the line of developing heavy industry on a preferential basis while promoting light industry and agriculture simultaneously was advanced, the value of total industrial output was increased by 3.5 times between 1957 and 1960 and the industrial output increased by an annual average of 15.9 per cent between 1970 and 1979. By the end of the late 1980s, production boomed on an unprecedented scale in all sectors of industry.



Modern, large - scale Ryonpho Greenhouse Farm built in 2022
in the northeastern part of the country



Part of Samjiyon in Ryanggang Province, a model of mountain city in the northern alpine region of Korea,
standing an average of 1 300 m above sea level

Entering the 1990s the country was faced with harsh difficulties in economic construction due to the collapse of the socialist market, the imperialists' vicious schemes against it and a succession of natural disasters. But it raised its position into a state of manufacturing and launching earth satellites by relying on its own self-supporting economic foundations. Moreover, the country remained unperturbed in the 2000s when many countries were floundering as giant banks and conglomerates were going bankrupt due to the global financial crisis.



Part of 10 000 flats in Songhwa Street built only in a year pursuant to the construction plan of 50 000 flats in Pyongyang (2022)

A few years ago the Workers' Party of Korea set forth a new five-year plan for national economic development at its Eighth Congress. In pursuance of this plan, serious efforts are made to consolidate the economic foundations of key industries including metallurgical and chemical industries and build 50 000 flats in Pyongyang, houses in the countryside and large - scale greenhouse farms for improving the people's standard of living. And this will be inconceivable separated from the powerful foundations of its independent national economy which has been consolidated in the past several decades.



DPRK's earth observation satellite '*Kwangmyongsong*' - 4 soars into the space carried by '*Kwangmyongsong*' rocket in 2016

(Korean Publications Exchange Association)

'Why You Should Oppose the Visit of Yoon Suk Yeol to Britain!'



During the forthcoming November, the south Korean puppet fascist dictator Yoon Suk Yeol will visit Britain at the invitation of the head of state of the UK, King Charles III. The visit is very much about bolstering support for the south Korean puppets and image building for Yoon.

Yoon is hated by the south Korean people who hold massive protests against his regime. Yoon is compared to Hitler by the south Korean people.

The mainstream media likes to pretend that south Korea is 'democracy' and an 'independent state'. Yoon's visit will be used to promote these false ideas but in fact neither is true. South Korea is a fascist dictatorship. Under the 'National Security Law' (NSL), that was enacted in 1948, communist and leftist ideas are banned as well as open support for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Violations of the NSL can be punished by up to 7 years in jail and even the death penalty can be applied. It has been forgotten and deliberately airbrushed out of existence that the fascist south Korean puppet regime executed the leaders of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the Strategic Liberation Party and the People's Revolutionary Party. The south Korean puppets have blood on their hands ! Earlier this year the Yoon regime arrested activists of the Korean Confederation of Trades Unions for violating the NSL as well as activists from farmers groups, community organisations and members of an organisation called the Self - Reliant People's Liberation Front.

The leader of the '*opposition party*' in south Korea (there are no genuine opposition parties in south Korea and no communist or pro - Juche parties), Lee Jae - Myung was indicted a few days ago in a bid to derail the opposition party's election campaign.

South Korean '*independence*' is also illusory and mythical. South Korea was created by the bayonets of the US army against the will of the south Korean people who had set up people's committees. South Korea is occupied by 40,000 US troops. The US holds the right to wartime command of the south Korean puppet army. Moreover south Korea is dominated and controlled in the economic, political and cultural spheres by the US.

Yoon's visit is also about '*deepening*' so - called '*co - operation*' with south Korea against the DPRK. In reality this will mean that Britain will get dragged into south Korean military moves against People's Korea. Earlier this year in March British Royal Marines participated in the Ssangyong military exercise in Pohang of south Korea. Britain must not repeat its shameful past when British troops were sent to fight against the Korean people, against People's Korea and against Korean reunification.

For all these reasons the visit of the puppet ruler Yoon
to the UK must be opposed with No Ifs or Buts !

Down with the south Korean puppet fascist regime !
Defend People's Korea !

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'Political Ideals of the Workers' Party of Korea'

How come the Workers' Party of Korea, the ruling party in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has received absolute support and trust of the masses of the people for over 70 years?

The answer can be found in its political ideals.

Its political ideals are, in a word, the people - first principle.

This principle demands that one should regard the masses of the people as masters of the revolution and construction, rely on them and make selfless, devoted efforts for their good.

Throughout its history, the WPK has always formulated its lines and policies in conformity with the requirements and opinions of the people, and directed primary concern to solving urgent problems for them.

In formulating and executing all its policies, the Party gives top and absolute priority to the thoughts, requirements, interests and benefits of the people and goes to them closer the harder the times are.

A member of a foreign delegation, who visited the DPRK for the first time, expressed his thoughts as follows.

'Streets in Pyongyang were clean and in good order, and the people were full of vitality and energy. What was more surprising was the reality that the people are masters of society and everything in society serves them. People's laughter was ringing out in the bases for cultural and leisure activities, which were magnificently built in various places, and workers were living in super - high - rise apartment houses. It was unbelievable that the state gives houses to people free of charge.'

Another one, who looked round several places in the DPRK with him, said that it was owing to false propaganda by the Western media that many people are not well aware of the DPRK. He then added: *'I keenly realized the superiority of the socialist system of the DPRK during my visit to the country; whoever visits the DPRK would be quite surprised'*

The state and economic organs of this country serve entirely for satisfying the requirements and interests of the people.



Ordinary working people live in Changjon Street.

The slogan *'We serve the people!'* is seen in power organs at all levels; this shows that officials of those organs are servants of the people, not bureaucrats lording it over them.



Students provided with new uniforms, schoolbags, footwear and other school things at state expense

The country has enforced free education since long, and provides the houses, built at its expense, to the people free of charge.



Children supplied with nutritive foods including dairy produce at state expense

By further developing the socialist educational system, it is enforcing universal 12 - year compulsory education.

The Third Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK, held in June 2021, adopted it as an important policy to supply the children across the country with nutritive foods including dairy produce at state expense.

In recent years modern streets such as Mirae Scientists and Ryomyong have been built one after another in the capital city of Pyongyang, and the houses were provided to the working people free of charge.

In particular, the Eighth Congress of the WPK, held in 2021, put forward the task of solving the housing problem for the citizens of Pyongyang by building 10 000 flats every year in Pyongyang during the period of a new five - year plan for national economic development. Accordingly, in April last year the construction of 10 000 flats in the Songsin and Songhwa area was completed, and 800 flats in the modern Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District were built in addition in the centre of the capital city.

This year, construction of 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area was completed, and the second - stage construction of 10 000 flats in this area is now in full swing. In addition, construction of a new street of over 4 000 flats is being pushed forward in the Sopho area.



Fireworks display on April 16 last in celebration of the inauguration of the 10 000 flats built in the Hwasong area as the first stage

The WPK regards it as an unbreakable principle to give top and absolute priority to people's interests and convenience.

Whenever the country suffered flooding, the WPK immediately enlisted national potential and built houses and public buildings including schools and kindergartens for the victims.



Part of the 10 000 flats in Songhwa Street built last year

It is by no means accidental that the Korean people follow the WPK, calling it their mother.



(Korean Publications Exchange Association)

'Socialist Agriculture in People's Korea advances!'



For years the mainstream media of the Western countries and so - called: 'experts' have hurled slanders at People's Korea saying that there is a 'famine' and that there is 'mass starvation' or 'malnutrition'. However, in reality agriculture is developing rapidly under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea guided by respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, its general secretary.

Agriculture in the DPRK is 100 percent collectivised and it is guided by the principles set down by the famous treatise of President KIM IL SUNG 'The Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country', that was published in February 1964. Also, President KIM IL SUNG in the 1970s developed the Juche farming method. At the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 8th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) on December 27 - 31 2021, Marshal KIM JONG UN put forward a massive programme of socialist rural construction and rural revolution. State support to agriculture was increased with many new homes being built in the rural villages of the DPRK.

The policies outlined above have now borne fruit. In his speech to the 9th session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK respected Marshal KIM JONG UN said:

*'The amazing reality in the development of agriculture,
where bumper harvests are being reaped despite severe natural disasters,
and the miraculous changes being witnessed in different parts of the country,
including new streets and houses that spring up with the appearances
beyond recognition every day,
promise us a bright prospect for providing our people
with affluent and highly civilized living conditions'*

Recently, the Korean Central News Agency reported on the 16th of October that the Jungak Farm in Onchon County, Nampho Municipality had reaped a good harvest. The report stated: *'This tideland farm, which had suffered difficulties in agricultural production due to its low soil fertility in the past period, has surpassed the peak year, producing 1.2 more tons of grain per - hectare on an average'*.

Contrary to the slanders of imperialists and reactionaries and despite a limited area of land suitable for grain growing (about 80 per cent of the DPRK is mountainous) agriculture in the DPRK has historically made great progress. In 1984 grain production was 5.3 times that of 1946. Per hectare yields reached 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize. Before the *'arduous march'* period in the 1990s the DPRK was actually an exporter of grain.

I have no doubt that under the leadership of respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, the DPRK will build a socialist rural paradise where bumper crops are reaped year after year and there is plenty of food on tables.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

***'Korean Friendship Association UK,
on the south Korean puppet military parade'***



On the 26th of September the south Korean fascist puppets staged a *'military parade'* for the *'Armed Forces Day'* of south Korea.

When the DPRK holds military parades, the Western mainstream media denounce them as *'authoritarian'* or *'totalitarian'* and say that they are a *'provocation'* and a

'threat to peace'. However, there was no word of criticism of south Korea from the mainstream media who are actually in the pockets of the south Korean puppet ruling class as well as US imperialism.

Instead, the Western mainstream media actually praised the puppets military parade for *'standing against north Korea'*.

The so - called military parade of south Korea actually included 300 US troops. This shows the neo - colonial and dependent nature of south Korea. It would be unthinkable for the DPRK to include foreign troops in its military parade. Indeed, there is not a single foreign soldier on DPRK soil but south Korea is occupied to this very date by over 30,000 US troops plus various civilian advisors, NGOs and CIA etc.

South Korea is a fake country, it is just a colony of the USA. It has no independent power, no Juche, to be able to conduct a military parade.

The south Korean military parade was a bargain basement military parade. The DPRK has staged 3 military parades in one year whereas this was the first time in 10 years that south Korea conducted a military parade.

South Korea would not survive beyond a few days, if that, if a war broke out on the Korean peninsula.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'A Writing Brush along with a Hammer and a Sickle'



Emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea

The emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea is emblazoned with a writing brush, together with a hammer and a sickle. This is different from those of other communist parties, most of which consist of a hammer and a sickle.

Then, is the WPK different from them only in terms of the emblem? In some sense herein lies a secret to the victories the Party has won one after another through its history of nearly 80 years of rule.

In the DPRK all the people, including intellectuals, to say nothing of workers and peasants, share destiny with the Party. In the closing years of the last century, when socialism collapsed in one Eastern European country after another, a public opinion spread over the world that the socialist system would crumble soon in the DPRK, too. However, the Korean intellectuals declared that there is no border in science, but they have their socialist motherland.

In recent years, too, the DPRK has been experiencing difficulties due to the hostile forces' extreme sanctions and other moves to stifle it and natural disasters that hit it for several consecutive years. But the Korean intellectuals, filled with confidence, show no sign of pessimism and vacillation. On the contrary, they, resolved to share destiny with the WPK and state and closely rallied around the Party, devoting all their knowledge and talents to the building of a powerful socialist country.

Their ardent love of their country and staunch spirit of defending socialism are unthinkable apart from the emblem of the Party.

When the work of designing the WPK's emblem was under way, Kim Il Sung (1912 - 1994), founder of the Party, personally drew a writing brush in a design, saying that the emblem must include a symbol representing the intellectual, in addition to a hammer and a sickle that symbolize the worker and the farmer. His doing so was based on his recognition of the important role played by the intellectuals in the revolution and construction and his conviction that only when the workers and peasants pool their efforts with the intellectuals, can they successfully build a new society. This conviction of his has served as a consistent policy of the WPK.

As the Korean saying goes, *'Trust produces loyalty, mistrust betrayal'*. The intellectuals of this country accepted the trust of the WPK in them as something more precious than any wealth.

This is why they have breathed the same air with the Party through the whole course of social reforms for the past 78 years, including the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, Korean war (1950 - 1953) started with the armed invasion of the US imperialists, postwar reconstruction, socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Among the intellectuals still remembered by the Korean people are Jong Jun Thaek, Kang Yong Chang and many others of propertied class origin. They decided

to devote themselves to implementing the WPK's policies out of their aspiration to truth and justice and sympathy with the WPK's politics, and made a tangible contribution to developing their country, once a colonial, semi - feudal one, into a developed and powerful socialist country. The eye - opening reality that the DPRK completed its industrialization in only 14 years (1957 - 1970) is inconceivable apart from the role of its intellectuals.



Korean intellectuals support the cause of building a socialist powerful country with brilliant scientific and technological successes.



Houses on Mirae Scientists Street on the bank of the Taedong River in Pyongyang and other modern houses are provided to scientists and technicians on a preferential basis.

Now the Korean intellectuals continue to follow the WPK with invariable faith under the leadership Kim Jong Un, General Secretary of the Party.

Kim Jong Un calls the Korean intellectuals the WPK's eternal companions and genuine patriots. Saying that he wanted to pluck even a star from the sky for scientists, he ensured that modern houses and cultural resorts including Unha Scientists Street, Wisong Scientists Residential District, Mirae Scientists Street, and Yonphung Scientists Holiday Camp were built for them. He has great expectations from them, an expression of which is the fact that he put forward the idea and line of attaching importance to science and talented people. With a resolve to live up to his trust and expectation, the Korean intellectuals are now achieving one noteworthy success after another in all fields including the economy, national defence and culture.

The WPK will always emerge victorious along with its original emblem which includes a writing brush, together with a hammer and a sickle.

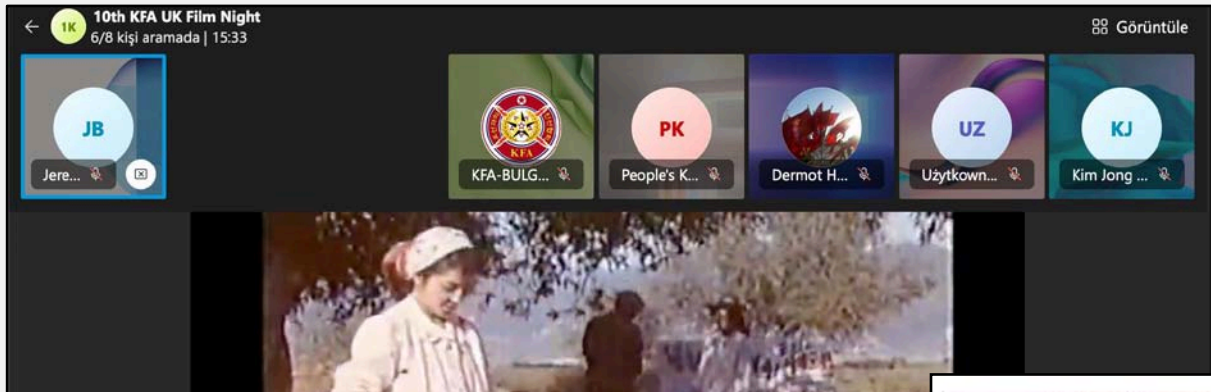




KFA in UK ACTIVITIES

STATEMENTS & NEWS

Report of 10th Korean Friendship Association UK, film night 28th of October 2023



US Journalists in North Korea: We can

A video from 푸옹 Phuong DPRK Daily on YouTube provided by:

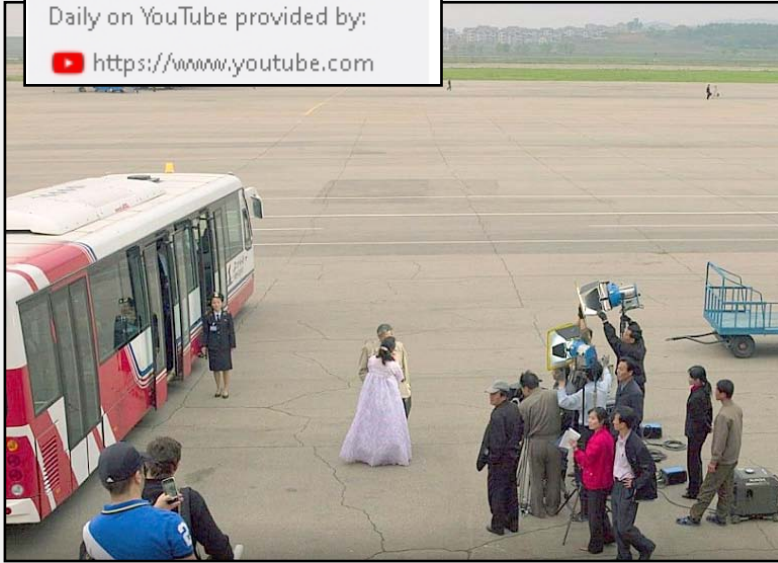
<https://www.youtube.com>



Urban Girl Comes to Get Married (1994)

A video from Video Archive on YouTube provided by:

<https://www.youtube.com>



Korean Friendship Association UK, held its 10th film night on October 28th at 1900 hours. Participating in were KFA UK officials and members from London and the West of England as well as guests from KFA Germany, KFA Bulgaria, the 'People's Korea Initiative' of Poland and Turkey.

The feature film *'Urban Girl Comes to Get Married'* was shown. This is a wonderful film showing the reality of the DPRK socialist countryside. The central plot of the film revolves around a love story between a clothes designer from a factory in Pyongyang and a young farm worker. It can be said that the film symbolised the alliance between the workers and peasants of the DPRK. The film had a sweet happy ending.

Participants said the film dispelled myths about the DPRK being backward and suffering from *'famine'*.

The documentary *'US Journalists in North Korea: We can learn a hell of a lot from this country!'* (US - Documentary 1994) was shown. This had an interesting perspective on the DPRK from the point of view of black Americans. The documentary showed many fascinating scenes of the DPRK.

The film night concluded at 20.55 hours BST.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

***Report of Online Meeting,
for the 97th - Anniversary of the formation,
of the Down With Imperialism Union,
and the 78th - Anniversary of the foundation,
of the Workers Party of Korea,
held on 17th of October 2023***

On the 17th of October the Korean Friendship Association of the UK and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea hosted an online meeting via Skype at 1830 hours to mark the 97th anniversary of the formation of the *'Down with Imperialism Union'* and 78th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers Party of Korea.

Participating were officials and members of the Korean Friendship Association UK and British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea from London, West of England, Staffordshire and Scotland as well as members of KFA Germany and the People's Korea Initiative of Poland.

In his speech Dr Dermot Hudson chairman of the Korean Friendship Association UK and Chairman of the British Group for the Study of the Juche addressed the subject of both the anniversary of the foundation of the Workers Party of Korea and the anniversary of the formation of the Down with Imperialism Union. Dr Hudson pointed out that: *'The anniversary of the foundation of the WPK is of great significance for not just the people of the DPRK but progressive and revolutionary people all over the world. The WPK shines out as a vanguard force in the international communist movement because opposes imperialism, revisionism, opportunism and big power chauvinism'*.

' ... Although the WPK under the leadership of great President KIM IL SUNG, Chairman KIM JONG IL and respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has always stressed independence, it has always been an internationalist party. Under the leadership of the WPK the DPRK sent assistance to Cuba, Vietnam, Angola and Grenada to name just a few. During the 1973 October War, pilots of the Korean People's Army Air Force fought alongside the Arab people in Egypt and Syria against the Israeli Zionist aggressors ...'

Referring to the 97th anniversary of the formation Dr Hudson said: 'The formation of the DIU marked a clean break with the stagnant ideas of factionalism , flunkeyism and dogmatism thus, it was a decisive leap forward in the task of building a revolutionary working - class party in Korea ...' and added: *' ... Under the leadership of the dear respected leader Marshal Kim Jong Un, the general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and WPK carry forward the militant revolutionary anti - imperialist tradition of the DIU. Indeed the DPRK raises the flag of anti - US ,anti - imperialist struggle'.*

Comrade Alan Bolon, Organisation Secretary of KFA UK and head of KFA West of England read out the extract of the Condensed Biography of KIM IL SUNG, published in 2001, which made particular reference to the formation of the DIU. It said in part:

'The 'Down - with - Imperialism Union' formed by KIM IL SUNG was a vanguard organization to lead the Juche revolutionary cause to victory and a genuine communist revolutionary organization, the first of its kind in Korea'.

The head of Staffordshire KFA UK and secretary general of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea said that great achievements had been made in Party building in Korea under the banner of the Juche idea and that the WPK is a shining example of a revolutionary party. He recalled the celebrations of the 80th anniversary of the formation of the DIU in 2006 and the first nuclear test of the DPRK.

The vice - chairman of KFA Germany said:

'President KIM IL SUNG, founded the Workers' Party of Korea on 10 October 1945, which became the leading force of the Korean revolution and led the Koreans to victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War and in post - war reconstruction, turning the DPRK into a socialist paradise with free housing, free education and free medical care. Without taxation and exploitation'.

Participants praised the international role of the WPK.

The documentaries 'The Workers Party Of Korea Makes Selfless Devoted Efforts

For The Good Of The People' and the music video 'Hold high the Banner of the Down - with - Imperialism Union! *높이들여라 《태극》의기발* ' were shown.

The online meeting concluded at 20.15 hours BS

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

***Speech for the 97th anniversary,
of the 'Down with Imperialism Union',
and 78th anniversary of the formation,
of the Workers Party of Korea***

It has been a year of very significant anniversaries in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) such as the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK itself, the 70th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army. Some people have said why mark another anniversary? The answer is because such events are a celebration of the revolutionary achievements of People's Korea and also our celebration is a means of informing people about the DPRK and increasing solidarity with it.

Of course, when you think about it, the major anniversaries that the DPRK celebrated this year were only possible due to the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea that had been formed on the 10th of October 1945 by President KIM IL SUNG, some 78 years ago The Workers Party of Korea or WPK is the supreme general staff of the Korean revolution and the organiser and guide of the Korean people.

The anniversary of the foundation of the WPK is of great significance for not just the people of the DPRK but progressive and revolutionary people all over the world. The WPK shines out as a vanguard force in the international communist movement because opposes imperialism, revisionism, opportunism and big power chauvinism.

Although the WPK under the leadership of great President KIM IL SUNG, Chairman KIM JONG IL and respected Marshal KIM JONG UN has always stressed independence, it has always been an internationalist party. Under the leadership of the WPK the DPRK sent assistance to Cuba, Vietnam, Angola and Grenada to name just a few. During the 1973 October War, pilots of the Korean People's Army Air Force fought alongside the Arab people in Egypt and Syria against the Israeli Zionist aggressors.

The WPK punched above its weight in the international communist movement. When the raging winds of anti - communism and modern revisionism swept across the world the WPK put forward the Pyongyang Declaration in April 1992, on the occasion of the 80th birthday of President KIM IL SUNG, which was titled: 'Let Us Defend and Advance the Cause of Socialism' and stated that:

'Ours is an era of independence and the socialist cause is a sacred one aimed at realising the independence of the popular masses.

Socialism suffered a setback in some countries in recent years.

As a consequence of this, the imperialists and reactionaries are claiming that socialism has 'come to an end'.

This is nothing but a sophistry to beautify and embellish capitalism and patronise the old order.

The setback of socialism and the revival of capitalism in some countries is causing a great loss to the achievement of the socialist cause, but it can never be interpreted as the denial of the superiority of socialism and of the reactionary character of capitalism.

Socialism has long been the ideal of mankind and it represents the future of mankind'.

Many communist and workers parties signed the Pyongyang Declaration. The WPK also held many bilateral meetings with communist and workers parties. Leaders of anti - revisionist communist parties such as Nina Andreeva of the All - Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks visited the DPRK. Comrade Nina said: *'Korea has chosen its path towards tomorrow, towards socialism and communism. She chose the goal on her own and sticks to it firmly. Korea advances with confidence and speed, without being affected by other people's sermons. Korea advances under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and President KIM IL SUNG, great leader, and companion KIM JONG IL, dear leader, inspired by the eternal ideas of Juche and with his gaze towards the destination'.*

Internally the WPK is not just the party that guides and leads the people but a motherly party that takes care of the lives of the people. Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN said at the parade for the 70th anniversary of the WPK:

'I appeal to all the Party members.

*Let us all make selfless,
devoted efforts for the good of the great people'*

Under the leadership and care of the great Workers Party of Korea the Korean people enjoy free housing, free health care, free education, low - cost food, low cost public transport and pay no tax.

The WPK is committed to the struggle against anti - socialist and non - socialist practices. In his speech to the Central Cadres Training School of the WPK in October 2022, respected Marshal KIM JONG UN stressed that the struggle against *'anti - socialist and non - socialist practices'* should continue and also that there

should be an 'uncompromising struggle against all sorts of opportunistic and counterrevolutionary ideological tendencies in the party's ideological construction'.

The history of the Workers Party of Korea did not just start on the 10th of October 1945 but goes back to the formation of the Down With Imperialism Union, 97 years ago on the 17th of October 1926. The Down with Imperialism Union or DIU for short was formed at a time of revolutionary foment, for example in Britain the historic 9 day General Strike had taken place. The DIU was the first genuine communist revolutionary organisation in Korea. The DIU completely broke with opportunism and also the national reformism of bourgeois nationalists. As comrade KIM IL SUNG said to the meeting that founded the DIU:

*'Irreconcilable contradictions exist between the imperialists and people
in the colonies and these contradictions
are sharpening with the passage of time.'*

*'Because these contradictions are antagonistic,
they cannot be settled by any kind of 'compromise '
and will only be solved when imperialism is overthrown'*

Thus, the Korean revolution was set on the correct path. The foundation of the DIU by the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG heralded the dawn of a new era of independence in which the popular masses became masters of their fate, masters of their destiny.

Indeed, as comrade KIM IL SUNG said:

*'The formation of this union,
the first genuine communistic revolutionary organisation in our country,
was the historic announcement of a new beginning for our revolution.'*

*'With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle
began to progress with the principle of independence and this was
when our Party began to strike its glorious roots'*

The DIU proudly proclaimed its aims were to win independence and liberation for Korea, to carry out the socialist revolution in Korea, to build socialism and communism in Korea and to carry out the world revolution. Thus, for the first time in history the lines of national liberation and socialist revolution were combined. Moreover, the relationship between the national tasks of the working class and its international tasks was affirmed. Both the line of combining national liberation with socialism and the line of inter-relating the national and international tasks of the struggle were a prototype form of the Juche idea of the great leader comrade KIM IL SUNG. Independence and self - reliance were the cornerstones of the DIU.

The DIU was a new kind of revolutionary organisation founded among the youth and students of Korea. Comrade KIM IL SUNG had prepared the ground for the formation of the DIU by leading many struggles amongst the youth and students including a strike of school students against reactionary teachers. These struggles fostered core elements of the revolution. It was not formed from the factionalists who indulged in empty talk and who were divorced from the popular masses as they were drawn from the middle class, bourgeoisie and ruined aristocracy. The DIU fought for the revolution on the basis of independence. As comrade KIM JONG IL wrote:

'The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration of a fresh start for the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution.

Now, the Korean communist movement and national - liberation movement bade farewell to the old generation, contaminated by flunkeyism and dogmatism, and welcomed a new age based on the principle of independence.

The establishment of the DIU was the beginning of the struggle to found a new type of party, a revolutionary party of the Juche type, which was different from the one which had previously existed in our country'

The DIU was the foundation stone of the Workers' Party of Korea. The idea and lines of the 'Down with Imperialism Union' were brilliantly implemented and carried forward by the Workers' Party of Korea founded by comrade KIM IL SUNG and developed by comrade KIM JONG IL. As comrade KIM JONG IL in his work: 'The Workers Party of Korea is a Juche - type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious traditions of the DIU', stated:

'Our Party which has followed a unique path since it started to take root with the formation of the DIU is a new type of revolutionary working - class party.

Ours is a Juche - type revolutionary party which is guided by the Juche idea and carries out its revolutionary activities independently and creatively in keeping with the interests of our people and conditions in our country.

By establishing Juche thoroughly in all spheres of Party building and activity with the Juche idea as its unalterable guide, it has been able to strengthen and develop into an indestructible revolutionary party'

Under the leadership of the dear respected leader Marshal KIM JONG UN, the general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and WPK carry forward the militant revolutionary anti - imperialist tradition of the DIU. Indeed, the DPRK raises the flag of anti - US, anti - imperialist struggle. Slogans such as 'Let us

intensify the anti - imperialist, anti - U.S. class struggle' were put forward in the DPRK and in June mass anti - US rallies took place in Pyongyang and different cities and provinces of the DPRK.

The WPK is continuing the revolution upholding the traditions of the Down with Imperialism Union!

Long live the Workers Party of Korea!

Long live the 97th anniversary of the Down with Imperialism Union!

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the press statement of the Foreign Minister,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
comrade Choe Son Hui,
that was issued on Saturday 30th of September***

On Friday 29th of September the UN Security Council (UNSC) held a closed door meeting at which they took issue with the DPRK's recent constitutional amendment which further solidified and consolidated the DPRK's status as a nuclear power. It is really totally outrageous that the UNSC dared to try and take issue with a constitutional amendment in the DPRK which is very obviously an internal matter of the DPRK and its sovereign right to do so. Really the UNSC is trying to act as an unwanted world policeman. In her press statement, comrade Choe Son Hui the DPRK Foreign Minister, rightly brands the UNSC's action as *'a frontal challenge to the sovereignty of the DPRK and undisguised interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state'* and denounces and rejects the stance of the UNSC.

The UNSC is showing double standards by deliberately ignoring US and south Korean threats to the DPRK which include ceaseless military provocations as well as open declarations by both the US imperialists and south Korean puppets that they will bring about the *'end of the regime'* in the DPRK.

The DPRK 's acquisition of a nuclear deterrent and its legalisation is a just measure to cope with the increasing threats of US imperialism and the south Korean fascist puppets.

Comrade Choe Son Hui states that: *'As long as the U.S., the imperialist entity, exists, it is the destiny of the DPRK to arm itself with nuclear weapons'*. This is most correct. As long as US imperialism exists the DPRK cannot lay down its arms. The aggressive, reactionary and predatory nature of US imperialism can never change so the DPRK will always need nuclear weapons to defend itself from US imperialism. It is as simple as that.

We strongly support the press statement of comrade Choe Son Hui. The DPRK is right to have nuclear weapons. We denounce the UNSC as a puppet of US imperialism.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK and BSCPRKP, London 1st of October Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the press statement,
of the Spokesman for Ministry of Nuclear Power Industry,
of Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
that was issued on Monday 2nd of October***

On the 29th of September the International Atomic Energy (IAEA) at its 67th regular conference carried a resolution criticising the DPRK's legalisation of its nuclear status. Such a resolution is the result of a conspiracy by the US and its lackeys.

As the press statement of the spokesman of the DPRK Nuclear Power Industry points out: *'In the early 1990s, the DPRK had already withdrawn openly and squarely from the IAEA, for it had been hell-bent on hostile acts against the DPRK by openly supporting the U.S. hostile policy toward the DPRK. Therefore, the IAEA has neither qualifications nor justification to say this or that over the DPRK's exercise of sovereignty'*.

The DPRK has nothing to do with the IAEA and the IAEA has no legitimate business in trying to oversee the DPRK's nuclear industry. By taking aim at the DPRK's legitimate and independent nuclear activities the IAEA has exposed itself as a total puppet and stooge of US imperialism that conspires with US imperialism to overthrow the socialist system in the DPRK by forcing so-called denuclearisation on the DPRK.

The DPRK's legalisation of its nuclear status by the amendment of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK is a just measure to defend its independence from the

threat of US imperialism.

The IAEA should act in an impartial manner and an independent manner if it wishes to avoid being widely seen as a paid trumpeter of US imperialism. The IAEA should take issue with Japan over its discharge of irradiated water and the US furthering nuclear proliferation through AUKUS !

We say IAEA Hands Off People's Korea !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK and BSCPRKP, London 2nd of October Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the press statement,
of the Foreign Ministry,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK),
concerning the terrorist attack on the Cuban embassy in the US***

On the 24th of September the Cuban embassy in Washington the capital of the United States (US) was attacked and two 'Molotov cocktails' (incendiary bottles) were hurled at the embassy in an attempt to burn it down. The incident was a gravely hostile act against Cuba an infringement of its sovereignty.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry in its statement denounces the attack as a terrorist act and a violation of its sovereignty and makes the point that:

*'Lurking behind the incident is the sinister intention
of the anti - Cuban forces in the U.S.,
to tarnish the international image of Cuba,
with the final aim of overthrowing
the social system of socialist Cuba'.*

The US on the one hand is talking about 'peace' , 'friendship' and 'improvement of relations' but in reality its working hard behind the scenes to overthrow socialist countries and anti - imperialist countries. It was the US that carried out an attack on the DPRK Embassy in Madrid.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry reaffirms the consistent support,
of the DPRK for Cuba !

US, Hands Off Cuba !

US, Hands off People's Korea !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK and BSCPRKP, London 4th of October Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the press statement,
on the occasion of the 26th anniversary,
of the election of the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il,
as general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea,
on the 8th of October***

The decision to unanimously elect the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il as the general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea reflected the yearning of the WPK members and entire Korean people to have the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il as the general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea. It was also a manifestation of the deep trust and support for the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il who had been leading the party for many years after starting work at the Central Committee of the WPK in 1964. The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il was the successor to the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung who carried forward the Juche revolutionary cause and cause of Juche party building.

As the dear respected leader Marshal Kim Jong Un pointed out;

*'The most important guarantee for victory in the revolution
is to strengthen the party,
the General Staff of the revolution,
and solidify the driving force of the revolution
by uniting the service personnel and people around it.'*

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il as general secretary of the WPK was always among the KPA soldiers and people uniting them around the Party the general staff of the revolution.

The WPK under the leadership of the great comrade Kim Jong Il pushed forward with the Songun revolution with the KPA as the core force of the revolution. The Songun politics of the Workers' Party of Korea were developed in depth and scope by the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il as general secretary of the WPK. The WPK

enhanced its leadership over the revolution defeating the anti - socialist machinations of the imperialists, renegades and opportunists.

During the tenure of the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il as the general secretary of the WPK big strides were made in developing the economy and improving living standards as well as in the work of defence up - building .

Today the achievements of comrade Kim Jong Il was elected as general secretary of the WPK in the field of party building shine ever more brightly and we Juche Idea and Songun idea followers recall his exploits as WPK general secretary. The work done by comrade Kim Jong Il laid a firm foundation for the present and the future.

The cause of Juche - party building started by comrade Kim Il Sung and comrade Kim Jong Il is splendidly carried forward by Marshal Kim Jong Un who is leading the WPK to victory under the banner of self - reliance.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK and BSCPRKP, London 3rd of October Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
in support of the statement,
of the Spokesman,
for DPRK Ministry of National Defence***

The US Department of Defence published on the 29th of September its so - called '2023 strategy for countering WMD' in which it branded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) as a '*persistent threat*'.

This is very serious provocation to the DPRK and an affront to its sovereignty. The spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of National Defence correctly says that: '*As for the 'persistent threat', it is an expression most suitable for the U.S., the world's biggest WMD - armed state and the only criminal state that used A - bombs, which has labeled the DPRK as 'enemy' and escalated unprecedented nuclear threat and blackmail against it since the last century.*'

It is the US that threatens the DPRK and world peace. The US is the biggest possessor of nuclear weapons in the world and has twice used nuclear weapons against a non - nuclear state. The US has considered the use of nuclear weapons against the DPRK.

The US and its south Korean puppets have carried out dozens of aggressive

military exercises against the DPRK. The US has also deployed nuclear submarines in south Korea as well as forming a so - called '*nuclear consultative group*'.

The DPRK acquired a nuclear deterrent to deal with the threat from the US and safeguard its security. After all the DPRK was invaded by the US imperialists in 1950. The historic 9th session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK took the ground - breaking decision to enshrine the nuclear power status of the DPRK in the Constitution.

The DPRK Ministry of National Defence warns the US that:

*'The armed forces of the DPRK will remain faithful
to its honorable militant mission
newly specified in the supreme law of the DPRK
in accordance with the unanimous will of all the Korean people,
and will counter the U.S. imperialist aggressors' military strategy
and provocations with the most overwhelming and sustained response strategy'*

We support the stance of the DPRK to counter the aggression and threat of the US.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK and BSCPRKP, London 4th of October Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,***

in support of the Appeal titled:

***'Let us resolutely smash the aggressive yet submissive
south Korea - US alliance through a nationwide campaign'
issued by the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front,
of south Korea (AINDF) on the 70th anniversary,
of the 'south Korea - US mutual defense treaty'***

On the 1st of October 1953 the south Korean puppets concluded the so - called '*Mutual Defence Treaty*' with the US imperialists, which made south Korea a modern colony, a slave state and a vassal of US imperialism. As the AINDF most correctly point out the south Korea - US Mutual Defence treaty is a '*most shameful document of servitude as well as a sycophantic one singular in history, by which south Korea has been reduced to not only an advance nuclear base of the US for invading north Korea and a bridgehead for realization of the US supremacy over the world, but also the worst desert of human rights, and the south Koreans have been forced into unbearable misfortune, pain, damage and death without elementary freedom, dignity, democracy and civil rights, being shackled by the chain of the south Korea - US*

alliance for centuries'.

Today the Yoon fascist puppet regime is outdoing the corrupt reactionary Syngman Rhee regime that concluded *the 'south Korea - US Mutual Defence Treaty'* by taking pro - American sycophancy to new levels. Yoon is also cosying up to Japan and is looking to create an Asian version of NATO. Yoon is turning south Korea into a forward nuclear attack base and wants to wage nuclear war on People's Korea . War clouds are now gathering over the Korean peninsula!

The Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front of south Korea who are the one and only vanguard of the south Korean people and the true revolutionaries and anti - imperialists of south Korea have issued an Appeal which calls for a *'a nationwide crusade against the US for putting a period to the disgraceful history of the US occupation of south Korea that has continued century after century and for recovering freedom and dignity, stressing that no longer can the people bear and tolerate such submission and humiliation and only when the US colonial rule is brought to an end and the south Korea - US alliance demolished, can the people lead a life worthy of human being'*.

Our organisations strongly support this Appeal. We urged that the *'south Korea - US Mutual Defence Treaty'* be scrapped and that US forces and nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from south Korea. We call upon the progressive and anti-imperialist movement to extend support to the AINDF and campaign in support of the AINDF.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK and BSCPRKP, London 7th of October Juche 112 [2023])

***The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK,
the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea,
the UK Korean Friendship Association,
and the British Solidarity Committee,
for Peace and Reunification in Korea,
issued a joint statement,
on the occasion of the 97th anniversary,
of the formation of the Down With Imperialism Union***

On the 17th of October 1926 the revolutionary red banner of Juche was first raised in Korea with the formation of the Down - With - Imperialism - Union which was also known as the TD. The DIU was the first genuine communist revolutionary organisation in Korea. The formation of the DIU marked a clean break with the stagnant ideas of factionalism, flunkeyism and dogmatism thus, it was a decisive leap forward in the task of building a revolutionary working - class party in Korea. The DIU completely broke with opportunism and also the national reformism of bourgeois nationalists. As comrade Kim Il Sung said to the meeting that founded the DIU:

'Irreconcilable contradictions exist between the imperialists

*and people in the colonies and these contradictions
are sharpening with the passage of time.*

*Because these contradictions are antagonistic
they cannot be settled by any kind of 'compromise'
and will only be solved when imperialism is overthrown'*

Thus, the Korean revolution was set on the correct path. The foundation of the DIU by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung heralded the dawn of a new era of independence in which the popular masses became masters of their fate, masters of their destiny.

Indeed, as the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung said;

*'The formation of this union,
the first genuine communistic revolutionary organisation in our country,
was the historic announcement of a new beginning for our revolution.*

*With the formation of the DIU
our people's revolutionary struggle began to progress
with the principle of independence
and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots'*

The DIU proudly proclaimed its aims were to win independence and liberation for Korea, to carry out the socialist revolution in Korea, to build socialism and communism in Korea and to carry out the world revolution. Thus, for the first time in history the lines of national liberation and socialist revolution were combined.

Moreover, the relationship between the national tasks of the working class and its international tasks was affirmed. Both the line of combining national liberation with socialism and the line of inter - relating the national and international tasks of the struggle were a prototype form of the Juche idea of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung. Independence and self - reliance were the cornerstones of the DIU.

The DIU was a new kind of revolutionary organisation founded among the youth and students of Korea. The great leader comrade Kim Il Sung had prepared the ground for the formation of the DIU by leading many struggles amongst the youth and students including a strike of school students against reactionary teachers. These struggles fostered core elements of the revolution. It was not formed from the factionalists who indulged in empty talk and who were divorced from the popular masses as they were drawn from the middle class, bourgeoisie and ruined aristocracy. The DIU fought for the revolution on the basis of independence. As the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il wrote:

*'The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration
of a fresh start for the Korean communist movement*

and the Korean revolution.

*Now, the Korean communist movement and national - liberation movement
bade farewell to the old generation,
contaminated by flunkeyism and dogmatism,
and welcomed a new age based on the principle of independence.*

*The establishment of the DIU was the beginning of the struggle
to found a new type of party, a revolutionary party of the Juche type,
which was different from the one which had previously existed in our country'*

The DIU was the foundation stone of the Workers' Party of Korea. The idea and lines of the Down - With - Imperialism - Union were brilliantly implemented and carried forward by the Workers' Party of Korea founded by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung and developed the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il. As the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il in his work:

*'The Workers Party of Korea is a Juche - type revolutionary party
which inherited the glorious traditions of the DIU ...'*

*'Our Party which has followed a unique path
since it started to take root with the formation of the DIU
is a new type of revolutionary working - class party.*

*Ours is a Juche - type revolutionary party
which is guided by the Juche idea
and carried out its revolutionary activities independently
and creatively in keeping with the interests of our people
and conditions in our country.*

*By establishing Juche thoroughly in all spheres of Party building
and activity with the Juche idea as its unalterable guide,
it has been able to strengthen
and develop into an indestructible revolutionary party'*

Under the leadership of the dear respected leader Marshal Kim Jong Un, the Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and WPK carry forward the militant revolutionary anti - imperialist traditions of the DIU and are advancing towards final victory under the banner of self - reliance and self - development first. We salute the anniversary of the formation of the DIU.

LONG LIVE THE SPIRIT OF THE DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM UNION !

LONG LIVE JUCHE!

LONG LIVE SONGUN!

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA !

LONG LIVE RESPECTED MARSHAL KIM JONG UN

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK and BSCPRKP, London 12th of October Juche 112 [2023])

***A speech from Korean Friendship Association Germany,
on occasion of the 97th anniversary,
of the founding of the 'Down with Imperialism Union',
by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG,
and the 78th anniversary of the founding,
of the Workers' Party of Korea,
by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG***

Dear comrade Dr. Dermot Hudson,

Dear comrades of the KFA UK and all other branches of the KFA and all other participants!

Today we are celebrating two very important anniversaries, the 97th anniversary of the founding of the '*Down with Imperialism Union*' by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG and the 78th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea by the great leader President KIM IL SUNG.

When the great leader President Kim Il Sung founded the '*Down with Imperialism Union*' in Juche 15 (1926), Korea was under the brutal colonial rule of Japan. The Japanese imperialists exploited and oppressed the Korean nation and people and tried to wipe them out completely. The existing communist and nationalist factions in the Korean liberation movement didn't mobilise the masses but fought each other for hegemony and tried to be recognised by the communist international. The great leader, President Kim Il Sung, knew that the people didn't need any help or advice from foreigners to make a revolution, but that they had to mobilise the masses and rely on them. In this way he led the anti - Japanese armed struggle to victory and liberated Korea. But then the American imperialists invaded Korea and occupied the southern half of the country. In the still free northern half of Korea, the great leader, President Kim Il Sung, founded the Workers' Party of Korea on 10 October 1945, which became the leading force of the Korean revolution and led the Koreans to victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War and in post-war reconstruction, turning the DPRK into a socialist paradise with free housing, free education and free medical care. Without taxation and exploitation.

Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live Marshal KIM JONG UN! Mansei!

(Jeremy Bieringer, Vice - Chairman of Korean Friendship Association Germany)

***A support message,
from Korean Friendship Association Germany,
on occasion of picket of British Brainwashing Corporation,
on 21st of October 2023***

Dear comrade Dr. Dermot Hudson,

Dear comrades of the KFA UK, and all other participants of the picket against the British Brainwashing Company,

The media is a very powerful weapon. It can be used to propagate socialism and denounce imperialist aggression, but it can also be used to brainwash people into believing that the aggressors are actually the good ones and that the people who defend their sovereignty against Western imperialism are the bad ones. Since British imperialism is one of the imperialist aggressors, its media chooses the second way, to brainwash the people by calling the censoring West free democracies with freedom of speech and the DPRK a totalitarian dictatorship. Of course, the BBC and other imperialist mainstream media don't report about the censorship of KFA UK by Facistbook and X (the former Twitter). They don't report the censorship against Russia Today. They don't cover the political persecution of Julian Assange, Edward Snowden and other anti - imperialist journalists. And if they do report it, they try to justify it with lies. They tell all kinds of lies about Julian Assange, but they never talk about his journalistic work. They claim that Russia Today is publishing fake news, but they never prove it.

An example of media used to propagate socialism and denounce Western imperialism is comrade Dr Dermot's YouTube channel, Songun007. There the people can inform themselves about the reality in the DPRK and learn about the crimes and aggressions of western imperialism. It takes a lot of courage in these days of denunciation and discrimination against the supporters of People's Korea to go out on the street and demonstrate against the manipulation of the people by the western mainstream media. You can all be proud of yourselves.

Down with the British Brainwashing Corporation!

Down with Western imperialism!

Long live People's Korea! Long live Marshal KIM JONG UN!



(Jeremy Bieringer, Vice - Chairman of Korean Friendship Association Germany)

Korean Friendship Association UK, participated in 'Palestine Solidarity March'

Korean Friendship Association UK, had a small contingent at the 'Palestine Solidarity March' held 14th of October in London. We marched the small KFA UK banner and DPRK flag. We handed out a number of the 2 page '20 Myths about DPRK' leaflet and have positive engagement with people ,some of whom saw KFA UK for the first time.



(Korean Friendship Association UK)

***Message of support,
from 'People's Korea Initiative' Poland***



STATEMENT

People's Korea Initiative (19.10.112)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We would like to inform you that the People's Korea Initiative, a group dedicated to supporting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its sovereignty, extends its full support for the demonstration organized by the Korean Friendship Association UK (KFA UK) outside the BBC headquarters. Our joint efforts are focused on presenting the truth and fair representation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the face of unfair falsehoods and biased Western media propaganda.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under the leadership of Marshal Kim Jong Un, is constantly subjected to misinformation and unfair treatment in many Western media outlets. We wish to emphasize our belief that every country and nation deserves fair treatment and an unbiased presentation of the facts.

We call upon mainstream media to engage in responsible journalism to ensure an accurate and objective view of events worldwide. Together with KFA UK, the People's Korea Initiative is ready to collaborate and continue efforts towards promoting a fair and accurate portrayal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**Yours sincerely,
Chairman of the People's Korea Initiative**

('People's Korea Initiative' Poland)



NOTIFICATION
of
the Organizing Committee of International Festival in Praise of
the Great Persons of Mt. Paektu
- 20th, October, 2023 -

On the International Activities in Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the Great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th Founding Anniversary of the DPRK

The Organizing Committee of International Festival in Praise of the Great Persons of Mt. Paektu (hereinafter called OCIFPGPP) released an official statement dated June 8th 2023 that set July 10th to September 15th as the international celebration period to mark the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War (July 27th 1953) and the 75th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (September 9th 1948) and called for celebrating the above auspicious holidays of the Korean people as the celebration common to humankind.

In response to such an appeal, the progressive politic parties, friendship and solidarity organizations with the Korean people in different countries, international democratic organizations and people from all strata formed the regional and national preparatory committees and celebrated the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK in a grand style on the global scale.

1. Regional and National Preparatory Committees for Celebration Formed.

In April, as a follow up to the formation of Asia-Pacific Regional Committee and Oceania Preparatory Committee for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK, OCIFPGPP decided to form the regional and national preparatory committees and to launch various activities and gave a coordination to this direction.

By mid July, the regional preparatory committees were formed in Europe, Latin America, Africa and Arab, thus providing conditions and guarantee sufficient to coordinate the celebrations on the global scale. Besides, OCIFPGPP gave inspirations to the formation of the national preparatory committees in close

communication with the progressive political parties, organizations and personnel in different countries. In this context, the preparatory committees were formed in Mongolia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Russia, Belarus, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Nigeria, Uganda, Democratic Republic Congo, Guinea, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, etc to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

2. International Activities in Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Victory of the Korean People in the Great Fatherland Liberation War.

For Step 1 of the international celebration period, the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War was celebrated as a victorious day common to progressive humankind in a grand style.

On July 21st in Mexico, the Latin American Regional E - seminar, *'Victorious Traditions of Juche Korea'* was held under the joint auspices of the Regional Preparatory Committee in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK and the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Reunification of Korea. Present in the E - seminar were Jesus Antonio Carlos Hernandez, the co - chairperson of OCIFPGPP, first vice - chairperson of Latin-American and Caribbean Committee for the Reunification of Korea and general Secretary of Central Committee of People's Socialist Party of Mexico, Rosanita Monteiro De Campos, member of the Central Committee and national political commission of the Communist Party of Brazil, Julio Cesar Ballesteros Espin, chairman of Guaranda Association for Friendship, Culture and Solidarity with Korean people, Ecuador, Estuardo Martinez Perez, chairman of General Kim Jong Il Fraternity Association of Peru and other delegates from political parties, friendship and solidarity organizations with the Korean people and Juche Idea Study Groups in Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and other countries in Latin America.

The participants from different circles paid the highest tribute to President Kim Il Sung and Leader Kim Jong Il who defeated the US imperialists and fostered a great tradition of victories, and presented warm greetings to His Excellency Kim Jong Un who has been carrying forward the ever - victorious history of Juche Korea. At the same time, they commended Korea for standing high as the world power though it had been ravaged mercilessly as the theatre of competition by the powers in the early last century and had been forced to confrontate with the rifle against the A-bomb in the 1950s, and expressed support and solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause.

Meanwhile, a letter of appeal was given to the world progressive peoples to perpetuate the achievements that the great men of Mt. Paektu delivered to the ever-victorious history of Juche Korea and support the Korean people in their cause to provide peace and security of the region, checking the war manoeuvring of the US and its allies, the main factor of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula.

On July 27th, in Jakarta, Indonesia, the international joint celebration gathering, *'70 years in Defense of the National Independence and Dignity'* was held under the joint auspices of Asia Pacific Regional Preparatory Committee in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK, Asia Pacific Regional Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Indonesia - Korea Friendship and Cultural Exchange. Present were the co - chairs of Asia Pacific Regional Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, i.e Madhav Kumar Nepal, Chairman of the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Socialism) and Rafael Mariano, president of the Philippines - Korea Solidarity and Friendship Association along with its members, Teguh Santosa, chairman of Indonesia - Korea Friendship and Cultural Exchange, Javed Ansari, chairman of Pakistan - Korea Friendship and Solidarity Association, Peter Wilson, secretary of New Zealand - DPRK Association, Zaw Tan, central executive member of Myanmar Journalist Association, Christian Popovic, secretary of Melbourne Branch of Australia-DPRK Friendship and Cultural Association and Antonio Tuhan, vice - chairman of International League of People's Struggle and many people from different countries within the region who came to Indonesia for the meeting.

Online attendants were Damian Ogbonna, national chairman of Peoples Progressive Party of Nigeria, Len Cooper, chairman of International League of People's Struggle both of whom are co - chairmen of OCIFPGPP together with members of progressive political parties, friendship and solidarity organizations with the Korean people and international democratic organizations from Thailand, Turkey, Australia, Russia, Germany, UK, Spain, Peru and many other countries.

In the meeting it was highlighted that the ever - victorious history of Korea laid forth by President Kim Il Sung and Leader Kim Jong Il is creditably carried forward by His Excellency Kim Jong Un and support was expressed in solidarity with Korea for their self-defensive measures to safeguard the dignity, honor and sovereignty of its state. It was strongly denounced against the US and its allies for their reckless military provocations leading to the tense situation on the Korean peninsula. To highlight, an open letter was given to the Secretary General of the UN in the name of APRCPRK in a request to revoke permission for use of the United Nations flag by the United States and fulfill its true role of impartiality regarding the issue of the Korean peninsula.

From July 22nd to 31st, in Taragona, Spain, the E - seminar, *'Victorious Exploits of Comrade Kim Il Sung will be cherished for ever'* and a photo show were hosted by Korean Friendship Association under the leadership of Chairman Alejandro Cao De Benos, which served as a significant opportunity to give wide publicity to the undying achievements made by President Kim Il Sung in the course of leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory as well as the matchless audacity and popular heroism of the Korean people.

On July 14th Japan Committee of Supporting for the Independent Peaceful

Reunification of Korea and a dozen of Japanese organizations opened the *'International Seminar on the 70th anniversary of Cease - fire of the Korean War'* and released an appeal calling for ending the armistice and providing the durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

On July 15th, the *'International Solidarity Gathering in celebration of the 70th anniversary of Victory of the Korean War'* was hosted in a grand style by the International Solidarity Group with the DPRK chaired by Alexandr Mostov to join the Korean people in celebrating the meaningful V - day.

The friendship and solidarity organizations with the Korean people in different countries of the world actively engaged in various celebration and solidarity activities on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

3. International Celebrations on the Occasion of the 75th Founding Anniversary of the DPRK.

For Step 2 of the international celebration period, regional and national functions were briskly held in celebration of the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK throughout the world and special grandeur was added to the international events.

From Sep 2nd to 9th, in London, UK, the European Forum of Friendship, Exchanges and Solidarity with the Korean people was held with the theme of *'75 Years of Juche Korea'* under the joint auspices of the European Regional Preparatory Committee in Celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in their great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK and UK Korean Friendship Association.

Present in the Forum were Dermot Hudson from UK KFA, vice-chairman of the OCIFPGPP and other delegates from UK KFA, Juche Idea Study Group and different political parties in Britain as well as a number of figures from Belgium, Germany and other countries. Present on - line were Christer Lundgren, co - chairman of the OCIFPGPP and chairman of Sweden - Korea Friendship Association and others from Germany, Spain, Austria, Russia, Belorussia, Poland, Luxembourg etc. and also from International Solidarity Group with the DPRK.

Contributions were presented by the organizations and individuals from 20 countries including the UK, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, Czech, Switzerland, Romania, Norway, Bulgaria, Denmark, etc.

All the participants unanimously stressed that Korean socialism, which has steadily advanced along the road of Juche and independence in the face of the ordeals and hardships of history and hindrances of the hostile forces, is the one of originality, not a copy of other counties' and that the future of the DPRK, a genuine independent and sovereign state, is more rosy and promising. The Forum also included the functions like *'Night of DPRK Films'* and *'Night of Korean Literature and*

Poetry'.

On Sep 4th, in Cairo, Egypt, the African and Arabian Regional Celebration Gathering, *'The DPRK's 75 Year - Long History of Victories and Miracles'* was co-hosted by the African Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and Arab Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people.

Present in the gathering were Damian Ogbonna, co - chairman of the OCIFPGPP and chairman of the African Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and Yahia Zakaria Khiralla, co - chairman of the OCIFPGPP and chairman of the Arab Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people, and other personages from Africa and Arab, e.g South Africa, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda, Benin, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Algeria, Libya and Jordan, along with the special guest, Madhav Kumar Nepal, chairman of Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Socialism) on the invitation.

In the Gathering, the heartfelt gratitude was given to the DPRK for its selfless material aid and moral support to the African and the Arabian countries in their anti - imperialist liberation struggle and their efforts to build a new society and it also highly appreciated the validity and vitality of the DPRK's line of state - building that embodies the Juche Idea.

From Sept 9th to 15th, amid the great concern and the positive response of the world progressive people, the international E - seminar *'Juche - Korea; 75 Years of Independence, Justice and Defense of Peace'* was held on the occasion of the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK in Jakarta, Indonesia under the auspices of the OCIFPGPP.

Present either physically or on-line were Madhav Kumar Nepal, co-chair of the OCIFPGPP and the APRCPRK, Damian Ogbonna, co - chair of the OCIFPGPP and chairman of the African Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, Christer Lundgren, co - chair of the OCIFPGPP and chairman of Sweden-Korea Friendship Association and other figures from different social strata in dozens of countries including Indonesia, Pakistan, Myanmar, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Turkey, Australia, Russia, UK, Germany, Spain and Finland.

To the seminar were congratulatory messages presented from APRCPRK, the African Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and Arab Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, the European Regional Preparatory Committee in Celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK and other regional and national organizations as well as the Korean friends in and out of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People.

Over 110 pieces of written presentations, poems and videos were submitted to the seminar by the figures from different circles in over 60 countries including China,

Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Myanmar, Mongolia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, Bulgaria, Czech, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Britain, Poland, Croatia, Guinea, Uganda, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Japan and from a couple of international democratic organizations.

The participants spoke high of the undying exploits of President Kim Il Sung and Leader Kim Jong Il, who built a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self - sufficient in economy and self - reliant in national defense and took the lead in accomplishing the cause of global independence, and lauded the outstanding political and leadership ability and great qualities of His Excellency Kim Jong Un. They also expressed their firm determination to invariably support and defend the DPRK, the banner and beacon of the cause of anti - imperialism, independence and socialism.

The organizations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and other progressive peoples of the world, apart from their active participation in the international ceremonies, dynamically organized celebrations and solidarity activities in commemoration of the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK, sharing the delight with the Korean people.

In the international celebration period for the 70th anniversary of the Victory of the Korean people in their great Fatherland Liberation War and the 75th founding anniversary of the DPRK, OCIFPGPP and the organisations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in different countries fully performed their mission and duty by playing a leading and pivotal role in organizing various celebrations such as formation of the national and regional preparatory committees and international events. Even after the celebration period was closed, they gave the fullest play to their characters and abilities as being true and eternal friends of the Korean people by extending congratulations to His Excellency Kim Jong Un for his successful historic visit to the Russian Federation and the 87th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We would like to extend sincere gratitude to the regional and national organisations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and personages from all social strata for their full support and impetus to the organization and operation of the celebrations, especially the international events.

OCIFPGPP will continue to fulfill its duty and responsibility to perpetuate and glorify the extraordinary ideas and exploits of the peerlessly great men of the DPRK and extend support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous cause

Secretariat
Organizing Committee of the International Festival in
Praise of Great Persons of Mt. Paektu

(Secretariat of Organizing Committee of the International Festival
in Praise of Great Persons of Mt. Paektu)



DPRK NEWS

Choe Ryong Hae Inspects Light Industrial Factories in Pyongyang



Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea, first vice-chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a field survey of light industrial factories in the capital city of Pyongyang seething with a drive to successfully conclude this significant year.

At the Rangnang Disabled Soldiers' Essential Plastic Goods Factory, he went round the room for education in the revolutionary history, room dedicated to the history of the factory, worksites, cultural and welfare facilities and other parts of the factory and called for upholding with high production results the undying leadership exploits of the peerlessly great men. And he urged the factory to set an example in all aspects as befitting the unit which won the title of Thrice Three-Revolution Red Flag and the Thrice 'Lathe No. 26' Model Machine Prize.

At the Ryuwon Footwear Factory, he stressed the need to further accelerate the modernization and informatization of production processes as required by the Party's policies and steadily expand the ranks of technicians and skilled workers to put the products on a diverse and multi - color basis and thus produce more

quality shoes favored by the people.

Learning about the production at the Pyongyang Wheat Flour Processing Factory, he referred to the importance of the factory's duty in improving the people's diet and urged the factory to do its best for improving the quality of processed wheat flour and ensuring the hygienic security and channel efforts into increasing the variety of goods and thus prove the validity and vitality of the Party's policies with practical successes.

At the factories, he stressed that the units associated with the Party's leadership exploits should take the lead in the struggle for implementing the policies of the Party and the state, conduct the Three - Revolution Red Flag Movement and other mass movements and carry on the education in law observance in various forms and methods so that the working masses can be well aware of the laws and regulations of the state and observe them voluntarily.

(Pyongyang, October 28
Korean Central News Agency)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Foreign Ministry Press Statement

Choe Son Hui, foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued the following press statement on Saturday:

A *'joint statement'*, issued by the diplomatic authorities of the U.S., Japan and the 'Republic of Korea (ROK) on Oct. 26, is the most politicized document that seriously distorted the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation and is opposed to the universal principles of international law on establishing relations among sovereign states.

The U.S. and *'its allies'* criticism of the DPRK - Russia relations has not been in existence for only a day or two.

Anyhow, it has become clearer that they have the vital geopolitical interests in illegalizing the DPRK - Russia relations, in view of the present international political situation and the crises the U.S., Japan and 'ROK' are facing at home and abroad.

If they have no malice toward the DPRK and Russia, there will be no reason to strain every nerve and feel uneasy about the development of equal and normal relations between the two countries.

If they were curious to prove that the specific sphere of cooperation between the DPRK and Russia posed a *'threat'* to international peace and security, they should have to clarify beforehand why their triangular military alliance is not regarded as a threat to regional peace and security.

Unlike the shackling and unequal relations among the U.S., Japan and 'ROK' which are thoroughly subject to the establishment of U.S. hegemony, the DPRK - Russia relationship is the reciprocal relations of friendship and cooperation based on independent equality and respect for sovereignty.

The bilateral relations are developing on the basis of such recognized principles of international law as national sovereignty, mutual respect, non - interference, equality and mutual benefit under the DPRK - Russia treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation, a legitimate constitution of international law. This is an intrinsic attribute of the DPRK - Russia relations.

According to the principle of international law on friendly relations and cooperation among the sovereign states confirming with the UN Charter, any nation or group of nations has no right to interfere in the issues belonging to the national sovereignty of states or in internal and external affairs of other countries.

Therefore, the groundless criticism and defamation of the DPRK - Russia relations are just denial and violation of the UN Charter and the recognized international law. The independent DPRK and Russia do not define their duty according to the direction or deadline specified by others and, moreover, the groundless concern of the U.S., Japan and 'ROK' about the DPRK - Russia relations is not a matter for the DPRK to settle.

The DPRK - Russia relations, aimed at promoting the well - being of the peoples of the two countries, do not target the third country, but if peace and security in the region are endangered due to the persistent moves of the U.S., Japan and 'ROK' for instability, they will act as a powerful strategic stability element to contain such situation.

It is the steadfast will and stand of the DPRK to comprehensively expand and develop the bilateral relations with the Russian Federation in the idea of independence, peace and friendship and thus build stable, future - oriented and eternal DPRK - Russia relationship in the new era, no matter what others may say.

I express firm belief that the traditional and strategic DPRK - Russia relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness will greet a new higher phase through full implementation of the agreements reached at the historic September DPRK - Russia summit meeting and talks.

(Pyongyang, October 28
Korean Central News Agency)

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Receives Russian Foreign Minister



Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), received Sergei Lavrov, foreign minister of the Russian Federation, on a visit to the DPRK at the office building of the WPK Central Committee on Oct. 19.

Present there were Andrei Rudenko, vice - minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and Alexandr Matsegora, Russian ambassador to the DPRK.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un had a happy meeting with Sergei Lavrov and warmly welcomed his visit to the DPRK before having a talk with him in an atmosphere of comradeship.

On the occasion, Sergei Lavrov courteously conveyed the warm greetings of Russian President Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin to the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

Kim Jong Un expressed deep thanks for it and sent the warm greetings of the WPK and the government and people of the DPRK to Putin and the fraternal Russian people.

He looked back with deep emotion on the meeting he had with Putin at the Vostochny Spaceport in September, leaving a remarkable trace in the history of the traditional DPRK-Russia friendship.

He expressed the steadfast stand of the WPK and the DPRK government to work

out a stable, forward - looking, far - reaching plan for the DPRK - Russia relations in the new era by faithfully implementing the agreements made at the DPRK-Russia summit, and to promote the well - being of the peoples of the two countries and push forward with the cause of building a powerful state by dint of the said plan.

Exchanged in an open-minded manner at the talk were views on such important matters of mutual concern as the issue for the two countries to actively cope with the complicated regional and international situation on the basis of their solid political and strategic trust relations and expand in a planned way the bilateral ties in all fields through the joint efforts, and a consensus of views was reached.

The talk proceeded in a friendly and amicable atmosphere.

(Pyongyang, October 28
Korean Central News Agency)

Light Industry Goods Exhibition Opens



A light industry goods exhibition '*Light Industry Development - 2023*' opened with due ceremony at the Light Industry Hall of the Three - Revolution Exhibition House in the DPRK on October 25.

Displayed at the venue of the exhibition are photos of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who is making ceaseless journey of devoted service for the people's wellbeing by visiting bases for improving the people's living standard.

On display at the exhibition are more than 12 000 varieties of goods of over 670 kinds developed and produced by more than 550 units across the country.

Present at the opening ceremony were Vice - Premier Ri Song Hak, Minister of Light Industry Kim Chang Sok, Minister of Regional Industry Jo Yong Chol, officials concerned, officials, scientists and technicians of exhibiting units and relevant units.

Ri Song Hak made an opening address.

(Pyongyang, October 26
Korean Central News Agency)

Wreaths Laid at Friendship Tower



Wreaths were laid at the Friendship Tower in the capital city of Pyongyang on Oct. 25, the 73rd anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) into the Korean front.

Attending the wreath - laying ceremony were Kang Yun Sok, vice - chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), Mun Song Hyok, vice department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), and officials concerned.

Also present were Wang Yajun, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK, and members of the Chinese embassy here and Chinese guests staying here and residents in the DPRK.

Placed at the tower was a wreath in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee,

the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK and the Cabinet of the DPRK.

Also laid at the tower were wreaths in the names of the Ministry of National Defence of the DPRK, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of External Economic Relations and the Ministry of Culture, wreaths in the joint names of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the DPRK-China Friendship Association, the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and a wreath in the name of the Chinese embassy.

The participants paid a silent tribute to the memory of the CPV martyrs. Then they looked round the tower.

On the same day, wreaths were also placed at the cemeteries and graves of CPV fallen fighters in Hyongjesan District of Pyongyang Municipality, Anju City and Hoechang County of South Phyongan Province, Onsong County of North Hamgyong Province, and Kaesong Municipality.

(Pyongyang, October 26
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Israel's Strike at Palestinian Hospital

A spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK gave the following answer to a question raised by KCNA on Thursday over Israel's recent strike at a hospital in Palestine that killed many people, a great tragedy:

Israel bombed a public health establishment which is to be protected on a top priority in peacetime or wartime under international law. This is an unimaginable hideous war crime and unethical crime.

What should not be overlooked is that Israel's such criminal act was openly committed under the undisguised patronage of the U.S.

The U.S. delivered huge amounts of munitions to Israel and dispatched two carrier strike groups to the waters off the Middle East, thus giving Israel a green light to massacre Palestinians without any worries.

Immediately after the bombing of the hospital by Israel, the U.S. covered such crime, making absurd sophism that the incident seemed to be committed by other forces rather than Israel. This shows that the U.S. is an accomplice who connived at and fostered Israel's genocide.

The U.S. arrogantly vetoed a UNSC resolution on allowing humanitarian access to the Gaza Strip, for the mere reason that the '*right to self - defence*' of Israel was not mentioned. This reveals the U.S. intention that it is enough if Israel faithfully

carries out its Middle East policy, whether thousands of Palestinians die or not.

The U.S., wrecker of global peace and strangler of justice, can never evade the blame for having connived at and fostered Israel's hideous war crime that ruthlessly killed Palestinians.

(Pyongyang, October 26
Korean Central News Agency)

France Should Refrain from Disturbing Peace and Security in Northeast Asia: Analyst

Ryu Kyong Chol, a researcher of the Korea - Europe Association, on Friday issued the following article *'France should refrain from disturbing peace and security in Northeast Asian region'*:

France reportedly plans to send the patrol plane Falcon 200 to the waters near the Korean peninsula under the pretext of *'monitoring illegal naval activities'* in October.

In the light of the past history of France, in which it brought warships and patrol planes to the waters off the Korean peninsula to disturb peace, its recent decision is not so surprising but its poor plight is too deplorable as it seeks to raise its prestige by never missing the opportunity for supporting the U.S. - led racket for putting pressure on the DPRK every year.

France has dispatched its military forces to the waters near the Korean peninsula every year since 2019 under the pretext of implementing the UNSC anti - DPRK *'sanctions resolutions'*. Such moves to escalate tensions are very dangerous.

Let us recall the case that broke out in October 2021 when the French patrol plane Falcon 200, which took off from the Futenma U.S. air base in Okinawa of Japan, flew over the East China Sea for the first time under the pretext of *'monitoring illegal naval activities'*.

At that time, a Chinese naval frigate patrolling the waters sent a signal of requiring identification to the French patrol plane and a Chinese fighter jet contained it for 25 minutes. Commenting on such acute circumstances, security experts expressed concern that the regional military tensions have been aggravated since France announced the *'Indo - Pacific strategy'*.

What should not be overlooked is that France, a permanent UNSC member state which is talking about world peace and security more often than any others, regards Japan, which is harboring a wild militaristic ambition, as a bridgehead for carrying out its strategy.

It is an extremely dangerous option for France to highlight its existence in the

Asia - Pacific region even through military cooperation with Japan, a war criminal state.

Now that the military and political situation of the Korean peninsula is inching close to the brink of a thermo - nuclear war, due to the U.S. and its followers' hostile military acts, even France has poked its nose into making the touch - and - go situation more complicated and dangerous.

Such irresponsible behavior of France to interfere in the situation of the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia, where interests of regional powers are inextricably intertwined, is no more than an extremely foolish act of plunging itself into a bottomless pit.

France, caught in trouble even in the African region, had better remind itself of the fact that it may face an unexpected and unwanted challenge for its patrol plane's reckless maneuvers in the Asia - Pacific region that has turned into a flashpoint.

France should cool its head heated with Cold War mentality and face up to the situation.

In different parts of this planet, the voices of justice against the extreme interference in the internal affairs by France, the former suzerain state, are getting stronger and the countries and forces opposed to its anachronistic foreign policy are increasing.

France should immediately stop the dangerous act of destroying peace and security of the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region before it becomes too late, instead of copying someone, captivated by anachronistic '*gunboat diplomacy*'.

And this will be useful to it.

(Pyongyang, October 6
Korean Central News Agency)

International Day of Older Persons Marked



The aged in the DPRK, being respected as forerunners of the revolution and elders under the Korean - style socialist system centered on the popular masses, greeted the International Day of Older Persons.

Art performances were given and sports games held for the old persons across the country. Public catering and leisure facilities delighted them with unique services.

O Su Yong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Jin Kum Song, minister of Labor, enjoyed a performance given by the Central Art Squad for Increased Production at the Ponghwa Art Theatre, together with war veterans, persons of merits and other old persons in Pyongyang Municipality.

Officials of the Party and power organs in the municipality visited the care home for the aged to learn about the life and health of old persons and presented them with souvenirs.

The autumn sports games of aged persons took place at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

Okryu Restaurant, Chongryu Restaurant and other public catering establishments in the municipality were full of old persons receiving special service.

Elderly people in parts of the country spent their pleasant time through diverse cultural activities.

(Pyongyang, October 2
Korean Central News Agency)

Spokesman for Ministry of Nuclear Power Industry of DPRK Releases Press Statement

A spokesman for the Ministry of Nuclear Power Industry of the DPRK released a following press statement on Monday:

An anti - DPRK '*resolution*' was cooked up again at the 67th session of the IAEA General Conference on September 29 as a result of conspiracy between the U.S. and its followers.

We vehemently denounce and reject the abnormal behavior of the IAEA which has been completely reduced to a reptile organization that serves the U.S. away from its elementary mission as an international organization to maintain impartiality.

In the early 1990s, the DPRK had already withdrawn openly and squarely from the IAEA, for it had been hell-bent on hostile acts against the DPRK by openly supporting the U.S. hostile policy toward the DPRK. Therefore, the IAEA has neither qualifications nor justification to say this or that over the DPRK's exercise of sovereignty.

Moreover, following the promulgation of the law on the state nuclear force policy last year, the principle of state activities concerning the building of the nuclear force was stipulated in the Socialist Constitution, the supreme law of the DPRK, at the recent 9th Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly. As a result, the position of the DPRK as a nuclear weapons state has become irreversible, and this is a stark reality that can never change no matter how desperately anyone may deny.

Nevertheless, the U.S. and its followers are still resorting to the fabrication of a '*resolution*' full of hackneyed and far - fetched assertion by abusing the name of an international organization.

Such farce of the hostile forces is a revelation of their sinister intention to cover up their criminal acts of seriously threatening the international nuclear non-proliferation system and justify their hostile policy toward the DPRK by outlawing the DPRK's legitimate nuclear activities.

What should not be overlooked is that the director - general of the IAEA is taking the lead in creating the atmosphere of pressurizing the DPRK, spreading a false story about '*imminent 7th nuclear test*' in the DPRK.

It is crystal - clear that such tireless '*enthusiasm*' of the director - general is to flatter the U.S. and the West, not prompted by his '*strong sense of responsibility*' for his job.

The IAEA, led by the present director - general, has come under fire from the international community for conniving at and encouraging the '*AUKUS*', an outcome of conspiracy between the U.S. and the West for nuclear proliferation, and Japan's discharge of nuclear - polluted water.

Taking this opportunity, we clarify once again our principled stand to the director-general who behaves like a U.S. State Department official, forgetful of his duty as director of an international organization.

As long as tyrannical nuclear weapons of the U.S. and imperialist aggression forces exist on this land, the DPRK's position as a nuclear weapons state will remain unchanged and the DPRK will never tolerate the hostile forces' acts of infringing upon its sovereignty.

If the IAEA wants to avoid international criticism as a paid trumpeter of the U.S., it would be well advised to devote itself to tackling the difficulties facing the international community such as the U.S. nuclear proliferation through '*AUKUS*', Japan's discharge of nuclear - polluted water and the U.S. expansion of nuclear test ground, instead of wasting time and energy for such futile work as adopting anti - DPRK reports, cooking up '*resolutions*' and keeping IAEA inspectors on standby.

(Pyongyang, October 2
Korean Central News Agency)



SOUTH KOREA NEWS & REUNIFICATION

Prohibit the import of Japanese marine products!

A fishermen's organization of south Korea called the press in demand of an overall import prohibition of Japanese marine products.



No dumping Japan's radioactive waste!

The organization criticized that the Yoon regime doesn't take any responsible measure to stabilize the fishermen's life.

The participants voiced their strong dissatisfaction at the Yoon regime winking at Japan's discharge of polluted water heedless of fishermen's livelihood which is impoverished.

They called for a total import prohibition as well as a broad - based boycott of Japanese marine products.



Let us boycott Japanese goods!



Ban the import of Japanese marine products!

(Pyongyang Mission,
of the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front of south Korea)

Ever - increasing drive of the labourers

The Korean Confederation of Trade Unions pledged to make a vigorous advance in demand of impeachment of the Yoon regime as a political force.

Now is the time to bring Yoon's prosecutor despotism to a stern punishment and stage an unrelenting struggle to build a new society whose masters are the popular masses



**Yoon Suk - yeol, leave your office!
Refrain from putting suppression upon the trade union!**



(Pyongyang Mission,
of the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front of south Korea)

The More You Dig; the More It Stinks!

(Commentary on the new south Korean '*unification minister*' by Arirang Meari)

Recently, criticism and condemnation of Kim Young Ho, the new '*Minister of Unification*' in south Korea, have been increasing within the south Korean puppet circles. To sum it up in a nutshell, Kim Young - ho is a human filth that stinks the further you dig. It is true that the puppet minister is blood - eyed and rampaging in anti - DPRK confrontational manoeuvres, but especially if you dig into his past deeds, it is the consensus assessment of the public that he is a snob who only exudes rotten snobbery.

That's the right assessment.

In Kim Young - ho, he is an ugly renegade who sails with the wind. He was involved in the student movement in the 80s, was taken to prison for violating the '*Security Law*', vomited up all the heat with a few sticks, '*changed his ideology*', and after his release from prison, he moved to the United States to study and was turned into a staunch pro - American anti - DPRK hawk.

Traitors who have no convictions and no support, and who have abandoned justice and truth, continue to do all kinds of evil deeds, falsehoods, fabrications, and other injustices to keep their lives alive. The ugly deeds that Kim Young-ho has walked since taking the first step of betrayal speak for themselves.

During LeeMyung - bak's reign, he served as a member of the puppet Unification Ministry's '*Commission for the Development of North - South Relations*' and as

secretary of the puppet president's office, taking the lead in realizing the strengthening of anti - DPRK measures, and during the reign of Park Geun - hye, he sat as a human rights ambassador at the puppet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and constantly blew the horn of '*North Korean human rights*'. In addition, the period of Japanese occupation was glorified as '*the period that laid the foundation for modernization*' and the puppet regime of Rhee and '5. 16 Military Political Situation' and other textbooks.

Later, in his articles in the press, he made a loud cry against the DPRK conclusion that '*the DPRK is a real enemy*', and in March, he did not hesitate to utter any kind of '*sudden change in the North*' and '*voluntary absorption and reunification*'.

As reality shows, the more we dig into Kim Young - ho's past deeds, the more we can see once again he is a despicable traitor, a vicious confrontationist,

As such, snobbery and human filth, who do not possess the rudimentary dignity and qualities of human beings, have overturned the impression of the puppet minister, so how can he not be fingered by the world?

There is no one who has been disfellowshipped from the confrontational manoeuvres as much as possible.

The consensus of the public is that Kim Yong Ho, who is screaming as if he had climbed the ladder, should be judged severely by history.

(Arirang - Meari <http://www.arirangmeari.com/> - edited by Dr Dermot Hudson)

Let us break up south Korea - US nexus ! The AINDF releases an appeal

On October 1, the Anti-Imperialist National Democratic Front issued an appeal under the title of '*Let us resolutely smash the aggressive yet submissive south Korea - US alliance through a nationwide campaign!*' on the threshold of 70th anniversary of the conclusion of the south Korea - US mutual defense treaty.

The appeal revealed that the south Korea - US mutual defense treaty made up in the 1950s is the most shameful document of servitude as well as a sycophantic one singular in history, by which south Korea has been reduced to not only an advance nuclear base of the US for invading north Korea and a bridgehead for realization of the US supremacy over the world, but also the worst desert of human rights, and the south Koreans have been forced into unbearable misfortune, pain, damage and death without elementary freedom, dignity, democracy and civil rights, being shackled by the chain of the south Korea - US alliance for centuries.

Moreover, south Korea has been pushed deeper into the bottomless quagmire of a present - day colony and the people have suffered a permanent colonial slavery of

the foreign forces since Yoon Suk - yeol took power, it went on to censure.

He made a '*new record*' of the greatest pro - American sycophancy to put the successive pro - US stooges in the shade after he sat on the '*throne*'.

Traitor Yoon buckles himself to being filial to the US, clean indifferent to this land and people from the outset.

He, who settled all issues arising in all fields including politics, military, diplomacy and economy under the approval of the US, committed the treacherous crime of signing the Washington Declaration and the Spirit of Camp David.

He is an idiot who does not hesitate to fly to the NATO, Ukraine or anywhere at the request of the master styling himself a vanguard for realization of the US strategy for world domination.

Yoon takes up a positive attitude in fence - mending with Japan who is moving heaven and earth to fabricate the south Korea - US - Japan trilateral military nexus and establish the '*Asian - version NATO*', not content with his connivance at Japan's discharge of wastewater.

What should not be overlooked is the fact that warmonger Yoon Suk - yeol, leaning on the south Korea - US alliance, is pushing ahead in a big way with nuclear war provocation against north Korea with the aim of stifling compatriots.

It arouses great indignation.

Traitor Yoon added main subjects of north Korea to the target of attack and made drastic revisions to north Korea - targeted operation plans including the furthermore detailed '*OP - 2022*'.

A large amount of US strategic triad including the nuclear strategic bomber and the nuclear - powered flattop are now at liberty to move freely in and out of south Korea drumming up war fever under the cloak of provision of the US extended deterrence means.

War clouds hang over the Korean Peninsula by the south Korea - US alliance and people are in constant grip of uneasiness and fear due to the ever - increasing war danger and instability.

Owing to tributary and submissive '*alliance*' between the US and south Korea which is in bondage to the former through and through, the people's livelihood and economy are plunged into recession.

The south Korea - US mutual defense treaty is the worst subordinate document rare to be found in the world and the south Korea - US alliance is the root of evil causing every kind of misfortune and humiliation, south Korea is still chained to

the unequal and servile south Korea - US mutual defense treaty, it is in itself a national disgrace as well as a worldwide ridicule, the appeal pointed out.

It called for a nationwide crusade against the US for putting a period to the disgraceful history of the US occupation of south Korea that has continued century after century and for recovering freedom and dignity, stressing that no longer can the people bear and tolerate such submission and humiliation and only when the US colonial rule is brought to an end and the south Korea-US alliance demolished, can the people lead a life worthy of human being.

(Pyongyang Mission,
of the Anti - Imperialist National Democratic Front of south Korea)



LIFE AND CULTURE in PEOPLES KOREA

Great Changes in Rural Areas

True to the Workers' Party of Korea's new programme for rural construction, the rural areas in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are undergoing a sea change. It is an unshakable will and determination of the WPK to make the countryside modern and wealthy in the near future.



Recently new houses have been built in rural communities from highlands to lowlands



Ryonpho Greenhouse Farm and village built on the east coast of Korea



Modern irrigation facilities have been built across the country, ensuring sustainable and stable agricultural development



The DPRK produces modern farm machines including tractors by its own efforts



Agricultural workers are optimistic about a better future



National flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
portrayed on a golden field

(Korean Publications Exchange Association)

Sangmo Dance



A scene of 'Sangmo Dance'

Sangmo dance is a unique folk dance of Korea. Sangmo is a cap worn by the dancer when dancing a peasant dance. The main skill of the dance is rotating a white feather or a long strip of paper fastened on the top of the cap.



The students are learning the skills of 'Sangmo dance'.

In Sangmo dance the length of the strip determines the skill and ability of the dancer. The length of the traditional strip was a dozen pal (a pal is approximately 80 centimetres). Since the 1990s its length had increased to 24 to 30 pal, reaching to the titillating 60 pal in 2018.



'Sangmo dance' was performed in various art shows including the grand mass gymnastics and artistic performance *The Glorious Motherland* (2018).

It is amazing to see the dancers making several big circles by swinging 60 - pal - long ribbons.

(Korean Publications Exchange Association)

Koryo Porcelains Made with Coloured Clay



For their elegant shapes and colours, as well as vivid and non - repetitive patterns like clouds and wind, waves and grains of wood portrayed on them in good harmony, Koryo porcelains made with coloured clay are as famous as Koryo celadon porcelains.

(Korean Publications Exchange Association)

A Historic Building



The picture above is the Party Founding Museum, in which the historical materials related with the preparations for the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea are on display.

Under the leadership of the Party, the Korean people have carved out their destiny independently, and the DPRK is now vigorously building a powerful socialist country, exalting its brilliance as heroic Korea, Chollima Korea and Juche Korea and demonstrating its dignity as a world - class politico - military power.

In this sense, this building can be called a historic one which witnessed the founding of the great Party that has raised the nation to the acme of glory.



(Korean Publications Exchange Association)

Pyongyang Gold Lane



The Pyongyang Gold Lane is situated on the bank of the picturesque Taedong River in Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Inaugurated in February 1994, it has three cone - shaped roofs.

With two storeys above and one under the ground, it is equipped with 40 bowling lanes controlled by computers and various amusement and service facilities.

The gold lane, which is capable of hosting international bowling contests, is frequented by many working people including youth and students.



Fans analyzing game results



(Korean Publications Exchange Association)



**CLASSIC WORKS
OF THE GREAT KOREAN LEADERS**



Kim IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Anti - Japanese Revolution'

(April 1912 - June 1926)

Chapter 5 - 'People in Arms'

part 35

' To Oppose Armed Force with Armed Force '

Owing to the September 18 incident we were confronted with the task of starting the anti - Japanese war immediately. The time was ripe for responding with the cannonade of justice to the cannonade of injustice which had heralded a new world war.

On hearing of the invasion of Manchuria by the Japanese imperialists, all the revolutionaries came out of hiding. At the sound of the bombardment shaking the continent, the people in Manchuria generally came to their senses in the autumn of that year. The bombardment did not dishearten the people but rather awakened and inspired them to make renewed efforts. A new fighting spirit emerged in Manchuria, which had been reduced to ashes owing to the oppression of the enemy.

We considered that a good opportunity had arisen for us to harden the masses in the struggle.

Frankly speaking, in those days all the people in Manchuria were distressed owing to their feeling of frustration caused by the failure of the uprising. If we were to take the revolution onto another stage, we had to give them confidence. However, we could not do so if we merely made appeals and talked idly.

In order to give the masses, who were used to failure, strength and confidence, we had to inspire them to a new struggle and lead the struggle to a victorious conclusion. Only a victorious struggle could save the masses from their nightmarish inactivity. An armed struggle waged by a few farsighted people alone would not bear fruit; the masses had to be tempered through a struggle.

The outbreak of the September 18 incident afforded the people in east Manchuria the opportunity to rise in a struggle once again. The mutinous advance of the people in the homeland also gave them great impetus.

Successive tenancy disputes by the peasants and anti - Japanese uprisings were taking place in the homeland. Typical examples of this were the tenancy disputes at the Kowon Farm of the Oriental Development Company, at the Ryongchon "Fuzi" Farm and at the Kimje "Oki" Farm.

In the Ryongchon area the peasants' struggle continued even after 1929. At that time the organizations there fought well in connection with us. Many of our underground workers worked there.

More than 3,000 peasants in Yonghung and over 2,000 peasants in Samchok started a huge uprising against the Japanese imperialists who, after the September 18 incident, were intensifying their fascist oppression and plunder on the excuse of a "time of emergency."

At that time we organized a harvest struggle in Jiandao.

The struggle committees in various areas had propaganda squads and pickets under them and made full preparations, printing leaflets and appeals and formulating fighting slogans and so on. Then they started the harvest struggle with each area under the control of a revolutionary organization as a unit. At the beginning it was a legal, economic struggle aimed at cutting farm rents.

Some historians gave this struggle the name of "Harvest Uprising," but I did not think this name to be appropriate. The harvest struggle was neither a copy nor a repetition of the May 30 Uprising. It was a victorious mass struggle waged according to a new tactical principle on the basis of completely getting rid of the evil ideological aftereffects of Li Li-san's reckless Leftist action. While the factionalists had played the leading role in the May 30 Uprising, in the harvest struggle the communists of the new generation led the masses. The participants in the harvest struggle did not regard violence as their main resort. The participants in the May 30 Uprising had no scruples about committing arson and murder, setting fire to transformer sub - stations and educational institutions and overthrowing all the landlords and wealthy people. The participants in the harvest struggle, however, put forward just demands such as the three - to - seven or four - to - six system of tenancy and acted in an orderly manner under the unified leadership of the struggle committee and in concert with the neighbouring villagers.

Their demand for a cut in rent could in no way be considered unjustified in view of the circumstances of the peasants, who were on the brink of starvation. Because this demand was just, even the government of Jilin Province was obliged to proclaim that the tenancy system would be three to seven or four to six (30 - 40 per cent for the landlord and 60 - 70 per cent for the tenant).

Violence was never employed against those landlords who acceded peacefully to the demands of the peasants. Violence was employed against the evil landlords who stubbornly rejected the demands of the struggle committee, and against the soldiers and policemen who suppressed the struggle of the peasants by force of arms. In the case of the obstinate landlords who did not accede to the demands of the peasants, the participants in the struggle carried the share of the tenants - 60 or 70 per cent of the crops - from the fields or seized their granaries and divided the grain in them among themselves.

The predatory Oriental Development financial institutions, usurers and reactionary organizations which assisted the Japanese imperialists in their rule, such as the "Association of Korean Residents," were also targets of the struggle.

The following happened when I returned to Antu after leading the harvest struggle in Yanji.

Choe Tong Hwa, who had been in hiding to avoid discovery by the Japanese imperialists after the May 30 Uprising, came to see me. He was worried that the harvest struggle was gradually assuming a violent character. He was the instigator of the May 30 Uprising in Antu. Furthermore, he later disagreed with us when we

defined that uprising as a blind Leftist action and even tried to argue the matter with us. But he had suddenly changed and was talking about the harmfulness of violence. So, I was greatly surprised.

He said:

“Comrade Song Ju, what is the matter with you? You who once denounced the May 30 Uprising as a blind Leftist act, are now using violence in a purely economic struggle. How on earth should I understand this?”

Having asked me this, he walked round me several times, his arms folded inside his sleeves. He seemed to be inwardly pleased at the thought that he had hit home.

“Sir, you seem to misunderstand something. Do you consider the ‘red violence’ advocated by you during the May 30 Uprising to be similar to that which we are employing in the harvest struggle?”

I asked him this without even thinking that I was being impolite.

Choe Tong Hwa said:

“Of course there may be a slight difference. However, violence is violence, isn’t it?”

To this I replied: “We employ violence only when there is a just reason and when it is proper to do so. For instance, if a landlord does not obey the peasants’ demand, we seize his granary by force. When the soldiers and policemen arrest people, we use force to release our comrades. So, should we be benevolent towards the enemy when they are suppressing our struggle by resorting to violence?”

Choe’s reply was: “I am critical of you not because I don’t know the general principle of Marxism that violence must be met with violence. What I mean is that now is not the time to answer violence with violence. The May 30 Uprising is an old story. Unfortunately our revolution is at an ebb.”

“At an ebb?”

“Yes, it’s at an ebb. It’s a period of two steps back. Even the Stolypin reactionary period was no darker than now, I believe. Didn’t you see the ease with which the Kwantung Army occupied the whole of Manchuria? Even the 300,000 - strong army of Zhang Xue-liang retreated. At a time like this we must preserve the revolutionary forces instead of exposing them. If you provoke the enemy, I fear that such a tragedy as the large - scale ‘punitive operations’ which began in 1920 may recur in east Manchuria.”

Thus Choe Tong Hwa insisted on preventing the harvest struggle from becoming a violent struggle and on stopping the participants in the struggle from taking up arms. He also opposed our idea for an armed struggle, claiming that the time was not ripe

for it and that undertaking it would be like building a castle on the sand.

Arguing with him was beyond my power. He was an intellectual with a clear head as well as a high level of communist consciousness. Therefore, it was hard to persuade him of the justness of my idea. He frequently quoted propositions from the classics to prove the justness of his assertion, and all his remarks were logical. It was not easy to convince Choe Tong Hwa of the justness of my idea.

In the final analysis, his assertion proceeded from his view that the revolution was at an ebb. Although he saw such unfavourable omens as the wholesale armed offensive of the Japanese imperialists, the rout of Zhang Xue - liang's troops and the breaking up of the Independence Army, he was utterly ignorant of the violent advance of the people in the homeland and in east Manchuria. It was without doubt a purblind man who was standing before me, a man who could not see reality even when it was clear to others.

The counterrevolutionary offensive and the flight of some cowardly groups did not immediately mean that the revolution was at an ebb. Everything depended on the tendency of the popular masses, the motive power of the revolution.

As was the case with all the communists of the preceding generation, Choe Tong Hwa underestimated the strength of the popular masses. He could not regard the people as the motive force of the revolution, and he underestimated their strength and did not believe in it.

When I heard Choe Tong Hwa talking about the revolution being at an ebb, I felt the radical difference between the communists of the preceding generation and us. In the final analysis, it can be said that all the differences between them and us arose from our views of the popular masses. It was precisely because of that difference that we could not combine our efforts and were like strangers, although we shared the same ideal and aim.

I said to Choe Tong Hwa:

"You may think it paradoxical, but I consider this moment, when the popular masses are advancing violently without yielding to the aggression of the Japanese imperialists, to be a period of a great upsurge in the revolution. We have decided to awaken and organize the masses immediately after the harvest struggle without missing the opportunity and thus take the anti - Japanese struggle onto a higher stage. No matter how the general trend of the times may change, my resolution will neither change nor waver."

Choe Tong Hwa could say no more and left in a bad temper.

Although people like Choe Tong Hwa were trying to stop us by talking about the disadvantages of revolutionary violence, we led the harvest struggle with confidence and without deviating in the least from the course we had chosen.

From September to the end of 1931 over 100,000 peasants in Jiandao waged a bloody struggle, refusing to yield in the face of the cruel suppression of the Japanese soldiers and policemen and the reactionary warlords.

In the course of this struggle many legendary incidents displaying the heroic mettle of the Korean nation took place. The story of the battle which the people of the Kaikou area fought against the Japanese and Manchurian soldiers and policemen on the ice of the River Tuman during the demonstration was an inspiration to the people in Manchuria.

The story of the dramatic end of Kim Sun Hui, a woman fighter, also emerged in the flames of the harvest and spring struggles. Kim Sun Hui was a member of the Red Guards in Yaksudong and a member of the harvest struggle committee there.

When some "punitive troops" appeared in Yaksudong, they asked her what she had in her stomach, poking her there with the muzzles of their rifles. It was near her time.

Glaring at the Japanese soldiers from the garrison and policemen from the consulate as they surrounded her, she answered, "The best that can happen is that it will be a king, the worst that can happen is that it will be like you, who have to walk the street before the outer gate." This famous response amazed the enemy. Finally Kim Sun Hui even bit out her tongue to ensure that she would not betray the secret of the organization. She ended her precious blooming life at the age of 22 in the flames kindled by the enemy.

The harvest struggle ended in the victory of the peasants - Through this struggle the people of east Manchuria gained confidence in victory. For the first time they realized that the victory of the struggle depended on the indomitable will of the masses themselves as well as on the method of guidance. They looked up, with their eyes full of wonder, at the young communists of the new generation who had led the harvest struggle to victory, and they rallied closely around them.

Through the victory of the harvest struggle the masses discovered why the May 30 Uprising had failed; they also discovered that the degree of violence employed could never be the main factor deciding the results of the struggle, and they came to believe this firmly. They all came to realize that, just as the cause of the failure of the May 30 Uprising did not lie in the fact that a small degree of violence was employed, so the factor determining the victory of the harvest struggle was not that a large degree of violence was employed. Violence was in no way omnipotent. It was merely a means to achieve an aim.

Only violence which is just, well - advised and timely and is used for a just purpose can promise victory for those who use it. Only such violence can make a genuine contribution to the transformation of society and the development of history. We support only such violence.

Everything depended on how the masses were mobilized, organized and led. The communists of the new generation created a model in this respect. The harvest struggle was a unique struggle. In this struggle we always held the initiative and kept the enemy on the defensive, closely linking an economic struggle with a political one and properly combining peaceful methods with violent ones. The struggle that was waged in the spring of the following year was also such a struggle.

Through the harvest struggle the solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples was strengthened and the revolutionary ties between the Korean and Chinese communists were consolidated.

The harvest struggle was a good occasion for awakening and hardening the popular masses. In the course of this struggle simple and ordinary people grew into fighters, into revolutionaries. The revolutionary organizations in east Manchuria were able to strengthen their ranks with many hardcore elements who had been trained in the harvest struggle. The creation of such core elements would also be of benefit in the armed struggle that would soon be launched.

The many young revolutionaries produced in the course of the harvest struggle became the backbone of the guerrilla units that were later formed in various parts of east Manchuria.

While leading the harvest struggle, I continually developed my idea on the armed struggle. The mass heroism and indomitable fighting spirit of the people in east Manchuria that were displayed in the course of the struggle were a great encouragement to me as I sought the revolutionary line for a new stage. They instilled in me the confidence that the masses would always support and encourage us once we took up arms and waged a bloody battle against the Japanese imperialists.

In October 1931 when the flames of the harvest struggle were spreading to the whole of east Manchuria, I paid a brief visit to the Jongsong area in North Hamgyong Province. The aim of my visit was to meet my comrades who had been in the homeland to discuss with them the matter of an armed struggle and to recall the political workers active in the area of the six towns in order to give them some important tasks relating to the armed struggle. Chae Su Hang and O Pin accompanied me to Jongsong.

Jongsong was Chae Su Hang's home town; the home of his wife's parents was there. His deceased parents had lived there until the end of the Ri dynasty. His great-grandfather had once worked as an adviser to the Jongsong county administration. It was immediately after the "annexation of Korea by Japan" that Chae Su Hang's family had left the homeland to move to Jingu, Helong County.

Chae Su Hang came of age in Jiandao, but he always longed for his home town where he had nurtured his childhood dreams. Whenever he crossed to Jongsong with me, he could not suppress his joy. However, on that occasion he seemed very melancholy. Thinking that the waves of the harvest struggle had reached Chae Su

Hang's family, I asked him quietly:

"Comrade Chae, is it, perhaps, that your family, too, has been expropriated?"

Chae Su Hang's family was rich. His father held the post of president of the Toksin Company, and for this he was disliked by the people.

"What do you mean by expropriated? Before the peasants demanded, we distributed to them 70 per cent of the grain right in the field."

"Oh, how different is the family of the county party secretary! But why do you look so sad?"

Chae said: "Some people have told me to try to persuade my father to give up his post as the company president. But my father will not agree."

Chae Su Hang did not know that his father held the post, having been entrusted by the revolutionary organization with it. His father could not tell him because of revolutionary discipline. Therefore, it was natural for Chae Su Hang to regret that his father would not comply with his request.

Having heard him out, I understood the reason for his feeling sick at heart. In those days there were some Leftists who were holding important positions in the higher party organizations. They indiscriminately imposed extreme demands upon their subordinates, demands which ran counter to the interests of the revolution, and thus put them in an awkward position. Once they went so far as to dismiss Chae Su Hang from his post of county party secretary, charging him with the "blame" for having failed to establish his class "demarcation" from that of his father; later they reinstated him.

I changed the topic of our conversation to that of the armed struggle in order to remove his melancholy.

Chae Su Hang said jokingly that if we formed an army he would be the first to join it and become a machine gunner.

"You are not fit to be a military officer. Comrade Chae, your gift is as a civil official," I said, also smiling.

Although I had spoken jokingly, I meant what I said. I considered him to be a born political worker. I am sure if he had remained alive long enough to join the revolutionary army, he would have become a political worker at regimental or divisional level. When we were launching the armed struggle vigorously after founding the Guerrilla Army, he was killed at the hands of the Japanese "punitive troops" in the vicinity of Dalazi.

O Pin was famous as a sportsman from his days at Tonghung Middle School in

Longjing. He had once even won an ox as first prize in a wrestling contest at a sports meeting in Hunchun County. He was free and easy, cheerful and quick.

I regarded O Pin to be the type of a military officer who would be a brave soldier of the revolutionary army. Whenever I met people, I wondered what type of work in the revolutionary army would be suitable for each of them. I acquired this habit about then. It seems that the acute situation in those days when the anti - Japanese war was impending made me this "calculating man."

After crossing the River Tuman by boat from the Shijianping ferry we visited the beans selection ground of the Tonggwanjin Turyang Corporation. This corporation weighed the beans, which the Japanese imperialists had plundered from Manchuria, by dividing them into various grades before putting them into flax sacks and sending them to Japan by ship.

We disguised ourselves as day labourers from Jiandao and talked to the workers there, while giving them a helping hand.

On hearing that we were from Jiandao, the workers started to talk about the harvest struggle. Their view of this struggle was generally pessimistic. The workers' view was thus; "The many uprisings that broke out in Jiandao even before the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Manchuria ended in failure. Moreover, now that they have invaded Manchuria, will there be any chance of victory merely by waging such a struggle as the harvest struggle? In the final analysis, this struggle will without doubt meet the same destiny as the May 30 Uprising. It is useless to launch a struggle. Look! The Japanese army is winning victory after victory. On top of that, the international organization made up of the big powers also sides with the Japanese. There is no one on whom a small and weak nation can rely, is there?"

When I heard what the workers had to say I learned three lessons. One was that if a revolutionary were to know the public feeling well, he must always mix with the masses; another was that if he were to launch an armed struggle, he must first step up the work of awakening the masses politically and organizing them; and another was that no form of struggle could succeed unless the masses fully understood its importance and took part actively in it.

Having listened to the nihilistic and desperate views of the workers, I felt even more keenly that the Korean communists should start an armed struggle as soon as possible and give our nation the hope of rebirth and the hope of independence.

That day, in the house of Choe Song Hun, chairman of the Kwangmyong village youth association, we held a meeting of the underground political workers in the homeland and those in charge of underground organizations and discussed the task of the homeland revolutionary organizations with relation to the armed struggle.

I emphasized to those attending the meeting that the sudden change in the situation following the September 18 incident, as well as the historic lesson of the anti-

Japanese national liberation movement in our country, urgently demanded that we should wage an organized armed struggle and that launching an armed struggle was a requirement of our revolutionary struggle and a qualitative advance in it. Then I set two major tasks, namely, the task of making full military preparations for the armed struggle and the task of laying a firm mass foundation for it.

Those attending the meeting could not conceal their excitement at the mention of an organized armed struggle, a very significant event; they made fiery speeches advancing creative opinions to help the formation of armed ranks.

The matter of preparing the revolutionary forces needed for organizing and waging an armed struggle had already been discussed and decided upon at the Kongsudok Meeting held in May 1931. So, on the basis of this, the Kwangmyong Village Meeting discussed the practical tasks confronting the revolutionary organizations in the homeland with something new - the armed struggle - in the imminent future. This meeting tolled the bell announcing the armed struggle for the people and revolutionaries at home. The ready response which the revolutionaries at home expressed for the armed struggle in the course of the meeting gave me great strength.

After a day in Jongsong I returned to Jiandao and there parted from Chae Su Hang and O Pin. We decided to meet in Mingyuegou again in about the middle of December and there review the preparations for the armed struggle and discuss in detail ways to conduct the armed struggle and strategic and tactical matters relating to it.

Afterwards, my whole schedule was devoted to preparations for the Mingyuegou Meeting.

At the mention of preparations for a meeting, what may first come to mind is such documents as a report and resolution. However, in those days the preparations for a meeting meant a process of laying down the revolutionary line and defining a strategy and tactics. Putting an idea into writing was a secondary process.

I devoted a lot of time to a consideration of the form to be chosen for the armed struggle.

Marxist - Leninist theory emphasized the importance of an armed struggle. However, it provided no formal definition of the form in which the armed struggle should be waged. This is because there cannot be any ready - made solution which suits any era and can be applied in any country. In seeking a form for the armed struggle, I strove also not to be guilty of dogmatism.

Having made up my mind to deepen the consultation on the armed struggle and discuss tasks for coping with the new situation, I visited the east Manchuria special district Party committee in order to meet Dong Chang - rong. Since we intended to found the armed forces and start an anti - Japanese war in Manchuria, we could not ignore our cooperation with the Chinese communists.

The question of an armed struggle was also coming to the fore among the Chinese communists in Manchuria. Following the September 18 incident the Communist Party of China and the Worker - Peasant Red Army of China addressed an appeal for the masses to be organized in resistance against the aggression of the Japanese imperialists so as to deal a direct blow at them by force of arms.

The Korean and Chinese communists who were aiming at the same target were confronted with the urgent task of forming an unbreakable, firm united front and cooperating closely with and supporting each other.

Dong Chang-rong, secretary of the special district committee, had narrowly escaped death in the "punitive operations" by the Japanese troops. I heard that he was staying in the city of Longjing and wanted to see me.

Because it was dangerous to go to that city where there were many secret agents, I sent word asking him to come to Mingyuegou.

However, the east Manchuria special district committee conveyed to me the news that Dong Chang - rong who was still unaware of the situation in Jiandao, had been wandering from place to place to inquire into the whereabouts of the special district committee, without knowing that it had moved, in the course of which he had been caught by secret agents and dragged off to prison. This unexpected news disappointed me. After the September 18 incident Luo Deng - xian, secretary of the Manchurian provincial party committee and Yang Rim, secretary of the military commission under the provincial party committee, left Shenyang and went into hiding, and Yang Jing - yu was still in prison. So there was no one with whom I could discuss matters.

I resolved to save Dong Chang-rong and consulted some comrades concerning a way to do so.

Ko Po Bae (Po Bae is his nickname) volunteered to save Dong Chang-rong. Being extraordinarily quick with his hands, like a conjurer, he was good at "stealing." He could in an instant remove the fountain - pen from the pocket of the man he was talking to. Because Ko Po Bae was good at such tricks, everywhere he went there was trouble over something being "lost."

He went to Longjing and stole something so as to be arrested by the police. In prison he met Dong Chang - rong. There Ko Po Bae handled the policemen so skilfully that the secretary of the special district committee was released before long. Thus he was able to attend the Mingyuegou Meeting.

Around the middle of December 1931 we convened the meeting of Party and YCL cadres in Mingyuegou. We called this meeting the "Winter Mingyuegou Meeting" for convenience.

This meeting was attended by over 40 young fighters who enjoyed the love and

reputation of the masses because of their devotion to the struggle. Among them were Cha Kwang Su, Ri Kwang, Chae Su Hang, Kim Il Hwan, Ryang Song Ryong, O Pin, O Jung Hwa, O Jung Song, Ku Pong Un, Kim Chol, Kim Jung Gwon, Kim Il Ryong, Ri Chong San, Kim Jong Ryong, Han Il Gwang and Kim Hae San.

At Mingyuegou I tasted for the first time what they called yongchae kimchi. At supper on the day when I arrived at Mingyuegou, Ri Chong San's family served me with kidney - bean - and - maize porridge and yongchae kimchi. I ate them with relish. The people of Kilju and Myongchon, North Hamgyong Province, are good at pickling that kind of kimchi. Nowadays it is served even at dinners given by the state.

At the time of the Mingyuegou Meeting, Ri Kwang caught five pheasants for us. He had hunted them, together with some activists from the Young Communist League, because he was sorry to see that the delegates to the meeting had been eating only maize porridge and foxtail millet all the time.

For supper that evening Ri Chong San had noodles prepared, saying that pheasant meat was good for garnishing noodles. Rice was scarce in the area of Mingyuegou, but starch was available there.

Cha Kwang Su, who was helplessly fond of noodles, boisterously teased Ri Kwang, saying, "Hey, old man from Wangqing, five pheasants are not enough to go round all of us, are they?" Cha Kwang Su, who suffered from chronic stomach trouble, used to eat very little, but among young people he would pretend to be very hungry, as if he were a great eater.

"Don't talk so big, you from Jilin who cannot even eat a bowl of maize porridge," Ri Kwang retorted, jokingly. "Listen, you oaf. I'm exhausted, carrying those five pheasants on top of my load of cereal."

Cha Kwang Su argued vehemently, saying that, because the five pheasants would not be enough to go round all of us, the delegates should be divided into two rooms and that those in one room should be served with noodles garnished with pheasant and those in the other room with noodles garnished with chicken.

But the delegates all objected to his idea. We saw to it that the pheasant and chicken were mixed and that all the delegates ate convivially in the same room. Pak Hun, a big eater, ate three bowls of noodles and earned the nickname of "noodle lover."

In order to ensure the meeting's success, we held a preliminary meeting at Ri Chong San's house beforehand. At that meeting the agenda, the participants and the order of the meeting were discussed.

Then the meeting was held, lasting for 10 days. The discussion was concentrated on the problem of what form the armed struggle should take. It was only when this

problem was settled that it would be possible to decide other matters, such as the form of the armed organization and that of the base.

Because we had no country, resistance by a regular army could not be expected. Yet conditions were not ripe for all the people to be mobilized immediately for an uprising. In these circumstances it was only natural that my mind was drawn to guerrilla warfare.

Lenin defined guerrilla warfare as an auxiliary form of the struggle which is inevitably adopted either when the mass movement has already become an uprising or when there is a midway period between major battles in a civil war. I very much regretted that Lenin regarded guerrilla warfare as a temporary and auxiliary form of struggle instead of regarding it as the basic form. This was because it was not regular warfare but guerrilla warfare which I was interested in at that time.

I thought a great deal about whether guerrilla warfare by a standing revolutionary armed force would suit the circumstances in our country, should we choose guerrilla warfare as the basic form of the armed struggle. In the course of this I read Sun - tzu's Art of War and reread the Three Warring Kingdoms. Among our country's books on military science I read such books as the Military Books of the Eastern Science.

Some people said that the origin of guerrilla warfare dated back to the 4th century A.D. However, we did not know in what country and how that guerrilla war was waged.

The guerrilla warfare which Marx and Engels studied with the greatest interest was the activities of the armed units of the Russian peasants during the Franco - Russian War of 1812. The story of Denis Davidov, a partisan hero born of the Franco - Russian War, and of General Kutuzov who skilfully commanded the combined operations of the regular units and guerrillas, fanned my curiosity about guerrilla warfare.

The Imjin Patriotic War gave me many ideas concerning a definition of guerrilla warfare as the basic form of our struggle. I regarded the struggle of the volunteers who won a glorious victory in the Imjin Patriotic War as an example holding an outstanding place in the history of guerrilla warfare. I was totally fascinated by the bravery displayed and the varied fighting methods employed by the famous generals who emerged from among the volunteers such as Kwak Jae U, Sin Tol Sok, Kim Ung So, Jong Mun Bu, Saint Sosan, Choe Ik Hyon and Ryu Rin Sok. The words guerrilla warfare gripped my heart with the approach of the great battle against the heavily-armed Japanese imperialists.

However, some people said that a guerrilla war could be waged only when there was a home front or support from a regular army. This presented me with a problem. These preconditions laid down in the classics of Marxism - Leninism forced me to go through a complicated process of inquiry to choose the form of the armed struggle. No one could decide whether a guerrilla war would be possible, given the circumstances

of Korea which had no home front or regular army. It was a serious and controversial issue for us.

Successive dramatic incidents pushing us towards revolution occurred around us. Military disturbances took place among the patriotic officers and men of the former Northeast Army who were displeased by the capitulation of Jiang Jie - shi and Zhang Xue - liang. Wang De - lin, Tang Ju - wu and Li Du did not follow Zhang Xue - liang; they all altered course and left the former Northeast Army. General Ma Zhan - shan created a military disturbance and then took up arms, calling for resistance to Japan.

With these people as the centre the Chinese anti - Japanese nationalist army units were formed and the movement of the national salvation army began in various parts of Manchuria.

This situation created favourable circumstances for us who were aspiring to an armed struggle.

I spoke to the following effect: So far as the form of the armed struggle is concerned, there has been regular warfare and guerrilla warfare throughout history. Regular warfare has been predominant, but guerrilla warfare has also been employed. We must choose one of these two forms. I am of the opinion that guerrilla warfare will be more suitable to the situation in our country. Under the conditions in our country where regular warfare is impossible, guerrilla warfare should be the main form of our struggle, irrespective of what has been happening until now.

Then I said, "Constantly-varying guerrilla warfare is the main form of the armed struggle which we must choose. In our country which has lost its statehood, it is impossible to oppose the Japanese imperialists by waging regular warfare. We must wage constantly - varying guerrilla warfare because we must fight the powerful Japanese imperialist aggressor army with an armed force which is inferior both in military equipment and in numbers. There can be no other way than this."

The young people who had seen only the warlord army of Zhang Xue - liang, the Independence Army and the Japanese army knew nothing about a guerrilla army.

After explaining the difference between a regular army and a guerrilla army, I went on: "If we are to beat the strong Japanese aggressor army, we must conduct every type of military, political and economic activity, such as superb combined operations by small and large units, surprise attacks, ambushes, political activities, political underground work and production activities. To this end we should form a guerrilla army that is capable of waging war constantly and of freely dispersing and concentrating its soldiers."

After hearing me some people expressed doubts: Will it be possible to defeat the enemy by waging such a form of the armed struggle? Will it be possible to beat, with an irregular armed force such as a guerrilla army, an army several millions strong equipped with modern, highly efficient weapons such as tanks, artillery and war -

planes when we will have to fight without any home front or the support of a regular army, and in a foreign territory at that? It was not unreasonable for them to express such doubts.

As a matter of fact, I myself had considered such a possibility many times.

I thought: Will we not be exposed to the ridicule of the world if we, with only a few guns, dare to oppose such a military power as Japan? All of the Righteous Volunteers, the Independence Army and the 300,000 - strong army of Zhang Xue - liang have not been able to escape the fate of being beaten by the great strength of the Japanese army. So, what shall we be relying on when we try to defeat them? Have we state power, territory or wealth? I said to them:

“We are the sons of ruined people who have been deprived of all their state power, territory and resources. We are empty - handed young people who are now living in a foreign country. However, we have not hesitated to challenge the Japanese imperialists. What is it we are relying on in doing so? We have decided to start an anti-Japanese war by relying on the people. The people are the state, the people are the home front and the people are the regular army. When the war starts, the people will become soldiers and rise up. Therefore, the guerrilla warfare which we shall wage can be called a people’s war.”

Thus after a long argument we reached complete agreement on the matter of organizing and waging an armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as its basis.

Guerrilla warfare is a method of armed struggle with which one can deal heavy political and military blows to the enemy while preserving one’s own forces and annihilate, with a small force, an enemy who is superior both in numbers and equipment. We firmly believed that we would ultimately be able to defeat the enemy if we organized and waged an armed struggle by relying on guerrilla warfare, the active support and encouragement of the popular masses and the favourable natural and topographical conditions.

When all others regarded guerrilla warfare as a means of helping regular warfare, we confirmed it as the basic form of our struggle and adopted it as our policy. This was a scientific and creative decision commensurate with our situation.

When our consultation on waging an organized armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as the basis was over, we discussed ways of conducting it.

First the problem of building a revolutionary armed force was brought up for discussion. We decided to organize first a small - scale guerrilla unit for each area and gradually develop them into a revolutionary armed force consisting of large units while fighting to arm these units. We also agreed that we would form battalions at the first stage and expand them gradually into a people’s revolutionary army. Following this the way to obtain arms was also discussed.

The discussion on the formation of a guerrilla army gave way for one on bases. We put the following questions: If an anti - Japanese guerrilla army is formed, where should the base for its operations be? Should it be on a mountain, in a city or in a rural village? Now that both Korea and Manchuria are under the occupation of the Japanese imperialists, should the base for guerrilla warfare be in the homeland or in Manchuria? We exchanged serious views on these problems.

That there must be a stronghold for any army is simple common sense which even a primary school pupil knows.

Our armed forces had to fight without any home front and without the support of a regular army. Therefore, only when there was a base where we could rest securely after battle while putting our ranks in good order, replenishing our weapons and ammunition, carrying out military training and giving medical treatment to the wounded soldiers, would we be able to wage a guerrilla war for a long time. Therefore, we had to build a base at the same time as forming a guerrilla army.

At the end of an animated discussion we decided to build a guerrilla base in the mountainous areas of Jiandao where there was a good mass foundation, fine supply conditions and favourable terrain. We decided to establish a base first in Jiandao for the time being because in Manchuria with its wide area the enemy's rule was spread more thinly than in Korea. And we agreed that when the time came, we would go into the homeland and occupy the wide forest area of Mt. Paektu and the Rangnim Mountains.

The form of the liberated area, the area where the enemy's rule could not reach, had to be the main form of the base and we had to establish that base without fail in the mountainous areas along the River Tuman which were convenient for us both in conducting our operations into the homeland and in getting support from the people there. Along the River Tuman there were many mountain villages providing good conditions for supplying materials and unfavourable for the enemy to attack but favourable for us to defend ourselves.

When we started to choose real places for establishing our base Ri Kwang, O Pin, Kim Il Hwan and many others vied with one another in advancing many good opinions. According to their proposal it was decided to establish the base in such natural strongholds as Yulangcun, Niufudong, Wangyugou, Hailangou, Shirengou, San-daowan, Xiaowangqing, Gayahe, Yaoyinggou, Dahuanggou and Yantonglazi. In those areas were concentrated the revolutionary masses who had gone there after the harvest struggle to avert the "punitive operations" of the Japanese imperialists; even the Red Guards had been formed there and were defending the revolutionary organizations and the people.

As the discussion deepened and became more detailed, the matter was raised of operating and maintaining the base for a long time; there were many complicated practical problems such as how to conduct agricultural production and manage the economy, how to build an ordnance repair shop and a hospital and who should take

charge of population administration and how to conduct this work.

At the meeting we also discussed the matters of laying a mass foundation for the armed struggle and forming an anti - Japanese joint front of the Korean and Chinese peoples, as well as the problem of strengthening party organizational work and the work of the YCL.

All these were important problems which had to be solved in order to wage an armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as the major tactic. At the meeting all these matters were formulated as a policy.

It was truly gigantic and unfathomable creative work. There was no history of guerrilla warfare in any era or in any country which could provide something to serve as a model for our revolutionary struggle. Therefore, we had to think over all the problems by using our own brains and establish the base by our own efforts. It was an unavoidable task for us Korean communists who had to wage a guerrilla war in unprecedentedly arduous conditions without any home front or the support of any regular army.

If, in solving this task, we had dogmatically copied the experience of other countries which had waged a guerrilla war in combination with a regular army, regarding its support as essential, we would have met with failure.

One year a Latin - American resistance fighter came to see me and asked me to tell him about our experience in waging a guerrilla war.

I told him about some of the experience we had gained during our anti - Japanese war and said; "There cannot be a universal formula in guerrilla warfare. That is a creative struggle in which the creative wisdom of man should be displayed to the highest degree. Our experience may be of some help to you, but you must not regard it as absolute and adopt it mechanically. Circumstances differ from country to country. So you, too, create and apply fighting methods and forms which are suitable in your situation. The key to victory lies precisely in that."

After listening to me, the leader of the resistance movement thought over something for a while and then spoke to the following effect: There are many mountainous areas in our country. However, until now we have put too much stress on guerrilla warfare in the towns without taking this into consideration. It is probably for this reason that we have achieved little success and suffered much loss. From now on we will conduct our resistance movement with a guerrilla war in the mountainous rural areas as our major tactic, in conformity with our situation.

We wound up our discussion at Mingyuegou after reaching an agreement on starting the formation of guerrilla units immediately upon our return to our respective areas of activity following the meeting. Whenever they had lost their kinsmen and comrades owing to the bloody suppression and "punitive operations" of the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the young people beat their chests and craved for our army, for our

armed forces. And now that they could see the birth of this army, these armed forces, as something to happen in the near future, these young people rose up all at once and solemnly and loudly sang the Revolutionary' Song and the Internationale, expressing their oath to their beloved fatherland and revolution.

The Mingyuegou Meeting was also attended by Dong Chang - rong and many other Chinese communists. They were farsighted revolutionaries who had from the start attached great importance to the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and cooperation between the Korean and Chinese communists in view of the specific situation in east Manchuria where the Korean communists and residents formed the overwhelming majority.

Dong Chang - rong repeatedly requested that the Korean comrades who had fought for a long time in east Manchuria and accumulated a lot of experience should make major speeches.

With the subjects under discussion at the meeting as the main point, I made an inflammatory speech in Korean and Chinese about our idea of forming armed ranks and waging an armed struggle.

Our Chinese comrades expressed their full support for this idea. They were of the same opinion as us on all matters such as that of the form of the guerrilla warfare, that of forming a guerrilla army and that of a guerrilla base.

From that time on the armed struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples against the Japanese imperialists, their common enemy, shook the continent, and the tradition of great Korea - China friendship started to strike root amid a bloody battle.

The Winter Mingyuegou Meeting of 1931 marked the start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; it was a historic meeting that brought about a fresh turn in the anti - Japanese national liberation movement and communist movement in our country. The line of the armed struggle advanced at the Kalun Meeting was developed in depth through this meeting. If the will of the Korean nation to switch from the anti - Japanese national liberation movement to an armed struggle, its highest stage, was confirmed in Kalun, in Mingyuegou that will was reaffirmed and an anti - Japanese war was formally proclaimed with a view to annihilating the Japanese imperialists under the slogan "Oppose armed force with armed force, and resist counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence!" At this meeting the main point of the strategy defining the direction of the guerrilla war and of its tactical principles was defined and, on the basis of this, immensely rich and varying methods of armed struggle were created.

After the Mingyuegou Meeting Dong Chang - rong and I talked about many things while we sat under a white rock. I think it was at that time that I heard from him about Kim Ri Gap who was then in Dalian prison and Jon Kyong Suk who was supplying him with clothes and food while working at a textile mill and doing YCL work.

Dong Chang - rong said that an analysis of the composition of not only the population but also the members of the party organizations in east Manchuria showed that the greater part of them was Koreans, and asked me to help him on their behalf.

He said: 'The main force of the revolutionary struggle in east Manchuria is the Koreans. The guerrilla war can be victorious only when we rely on the Korean residents. No matter how hard Japan may try to alienate us, the communists of our two countries will be able to prevent national prejudice. The special district committee intends to pay special attention to working with its Korean comrades, so we wish you to give us great help. I believe in you. Comrade Kim Il Sung.'

Gladly I granted his request.

I said: "We are also particularly concerned about the unity of our two nations. So set your mind at rest. The gun report of the guerrilla war will end all the temporary mistrust between the Korean and Chinese peoples."

We gripped each other's hands and smiled.

Afterwards Dong Chang - rong and I often recollected that day.

Whenever I visited China Premier Zhou En - lai said, in his banquet speeches or in his talks with me, that Korea - China friendship had developed onto a high stage through the founding of the Anti - Japanese Guerrilla Army at the beginning of the 1930s and through the joint struggle of the Korean and Chinese armed forces against the Japanese imperialists. He spoke a lot of moving words about the deep-rooted tradition of that friendship.

Each time he said this I thought of the Mingyuegou Meeting and its heated atmosphere of Korea - China friendship, and I recollected with great emotion our intimate Chinese communist friends such as Wei Zheng - min, Dong Chang - rong, Chen Han - zhang, Wang De - tai, Zhang Wei - hua, Yang Jing - yu, Zhou Bao - zhong and Hu Jin - min who joined us in the flames of the war. A feeling of friendship is a human feeling. Therefore, it can be firm only when it is established through concrete human relations, and it seems that the feeling that has been established in such a way will not cool no matter how much time passes.

TO BE CONTINUED



USEFUL LINKS & EDITORIAL INFORMATION

Korean Friendship Association United Kingdom:

<https://korea-dpr.com/>

email uk@korea-dpr.info

websites:

<https://www.kfauk.com/>

<http://juhe007-anglo-peopleskoreafriendship.blogspot.com/>

Facebook:



<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100091470717768>
(the new and only official main Facebook page of the KFA UK)



https://archive.org/details/@online_library_-_west_of_england_branch_of_the_uk_korean_friendship_association
(The Central Library of the Korean Friendship Association UK)

<https://www.facebook.com/West-of-England-Branch-of-the-UK-Korean-Friendship-Association-102558588326337>
(West of England Branch KFA UK)

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/207834299694943>
(Juche Songun Study)

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/174999253036140>

<https://www.facebook.com/Staffordshire-Branch-of-the-UK-Korean-Friendship-Association-426792611008845>

(Staffordshire Branch of KFA UK)

<https://www.facebook.com/KFASouthofEngland>

(South of England Branch of KFA UK)

Twitter:

https://twitter.com/Korea_Friend_UK

DEAR KFA UK Members!

The Editorial Committee invites all KFA members to contact, correspond, express their opinions and submit articles, participate in the creation of our monthly journal.

The deadline date to send correspondence on below email addresses is 25th of every each month:

alanbolon@yahoo.co.uk
juche007@googlemail.com



Look forward to new issue December 2023!

Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
***'Peoples Korea Today'* links to online version**



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-1-january-2021-pdf>

Issue 1 (January 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-2-february-2021-pdf>

Issue 2 (February 2021)

<https://archive.org/details/special-supplement-to-peoples-korea-today-february-2021-pdf>

February Special Supplement



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-3-march-2021>

Issue 3 (March 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-4-april-2021>

Issue 4 (April 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-5-may-2021>

Issue 5 (May 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-6-june-2021>

Issue 6 (June 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-7-july-2021>

Issue 7 (July 2021)





<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-8-august-2021-1>



Issue 8 (August 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-9-september-2021>



Issue 9 (September 2021)



https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-10-october-2021_202305



Issue 10 (October 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-11-november-2021-1>



11 (November 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-12-december-2021-1>



Issue 12 (December 2021)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-13-january-2022>



Issue 13 (January 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-14-february-2022>



Issue 14 (February 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-15-march-2022>



Issue 15 (March 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-16-april-2022-2>



Issue 16 (April 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-17-may-2022-1>

Issue 17 (May 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-18-june-2022-1>

Issue 18 (June 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-19-july-2022>

Issue 19 (July 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-20-august-2022>

Issue 20 (August 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-21>

Issue 21 (September 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-22-october-2022-1>

Issue 22 (October 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-23-november-2022>

Issue 23 (November 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-24-december-2022-1>

Issue 24 (December 2022)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-25-january-2023>

Issue 25 (January 2023)





<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-26-february-2023>

Issue 26 (February 2023)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-27-march-2023>

Issue 27 (March 2023)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-28-april-2023>

Issue 28 (April 2023)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-29-may-2023>

Issue 29 (May 2023)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-30-june-2023>

Issue 30 (June 2023)



https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-31-july-2023_202306

Issue 31 (July 2023)



https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qjGlsrouwGxaKomg7WuCr7RaFUNaH0rj/view?fbclid=IwAR0lEoSq7QQ-pWqkEwkj9IVTJE2WO8kaMDRnw_Gq9vTUamVpL8aEHZ8H3xs



Issue 32 (August 2023)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-33-september-2023-kopia>

Issue 33 (September 2023)



<https://archive.org/details/peoples-korea-today-issue-34-october-2023>

Issue 34 (October 2023)



If any link does not work please let us know!

Korean Friendship Association UK

monthly magazine

'Peoples Korea Today' 2021 issues 1 - 12



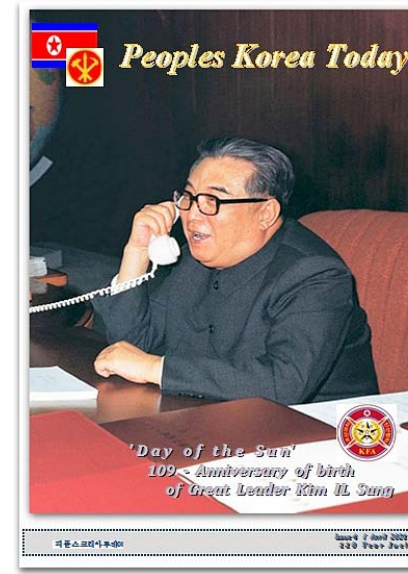
Issue 1 (January 2021)



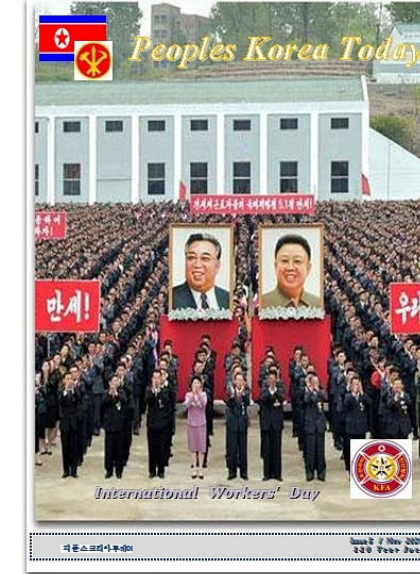
Issue 2 (February 2021)



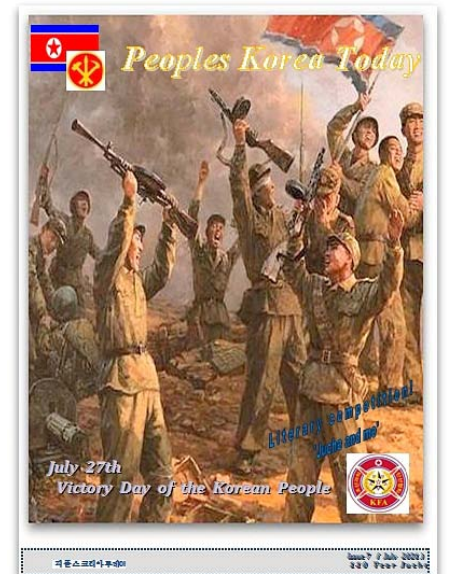
Issue 3 (March 2021)



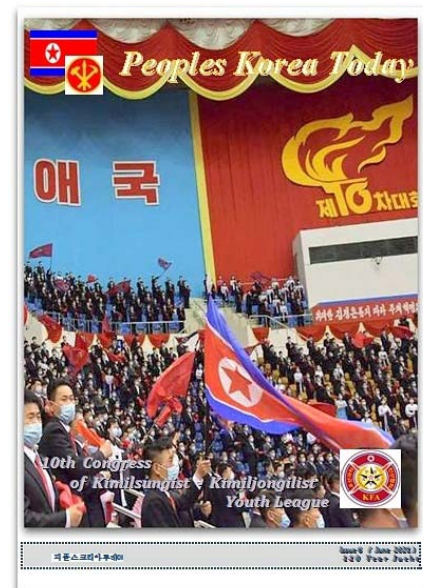
Issue 4 (April 2021)



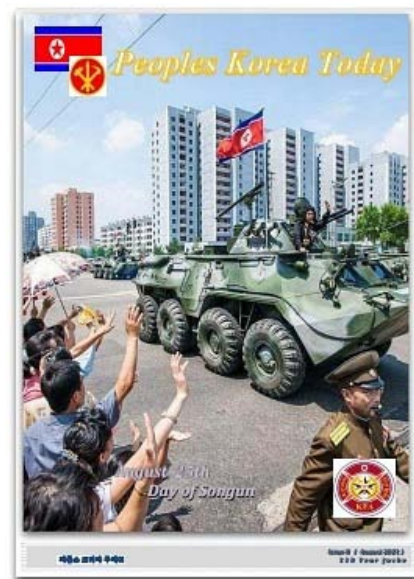
Issue 5 (May 2021)



Issue 6 (June 2021)



Issue 7 (July 2021)



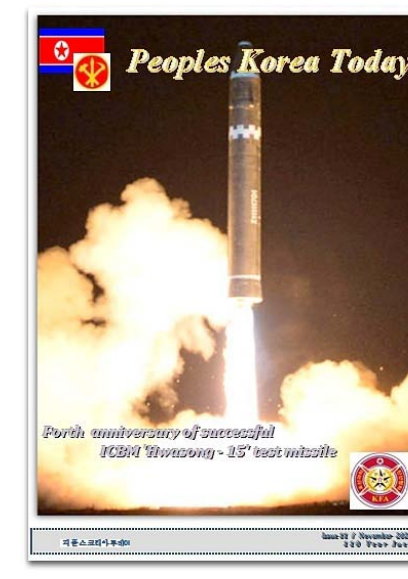
Issue 8 (August 2021)



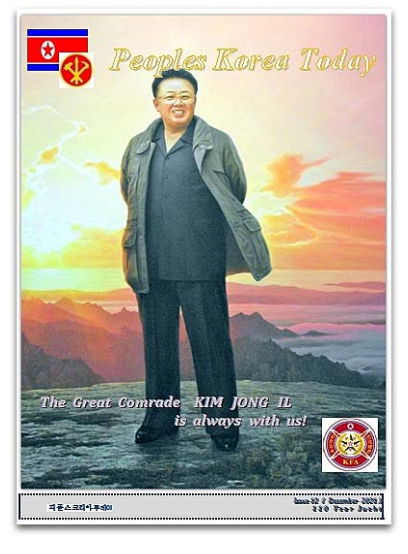
Issue 9 (September 2021)



Issue 10 (October 2021)



Issue 11 (November 2021)

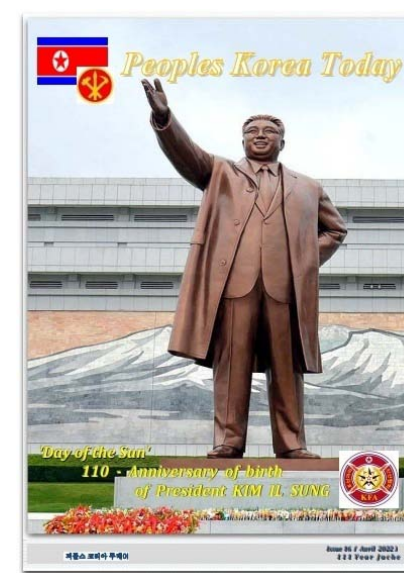
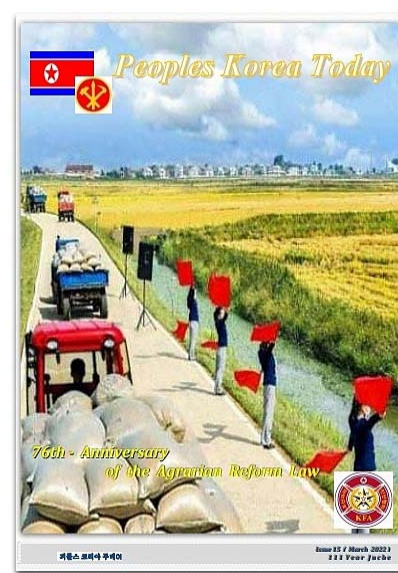
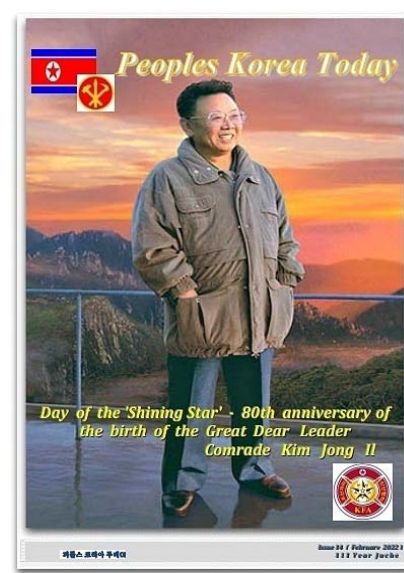
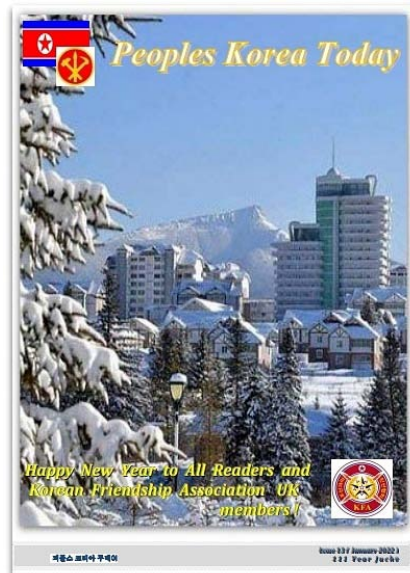


Issue 12 (December 2021)

Korean Friendship Association UK

monthly magazine

'Peoples Korea Today' 2022 issues 13 - 24



Issue 13 (January 2022)

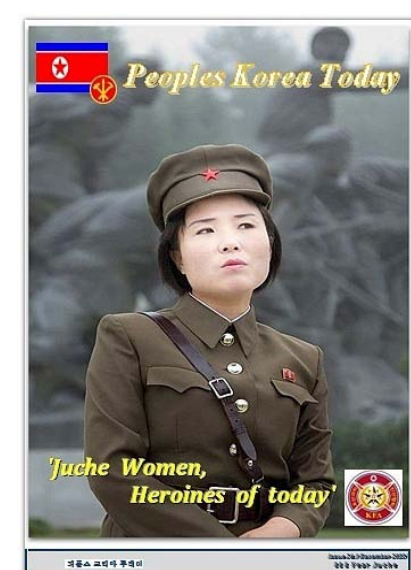
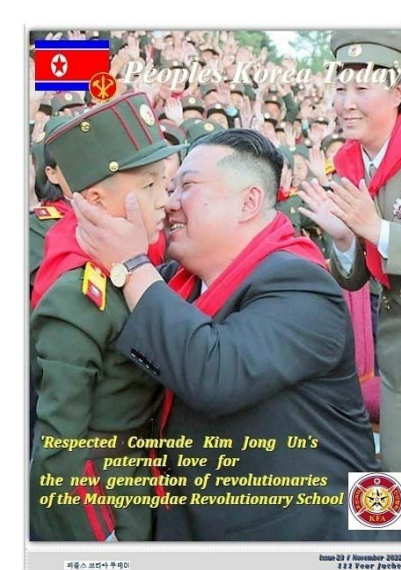
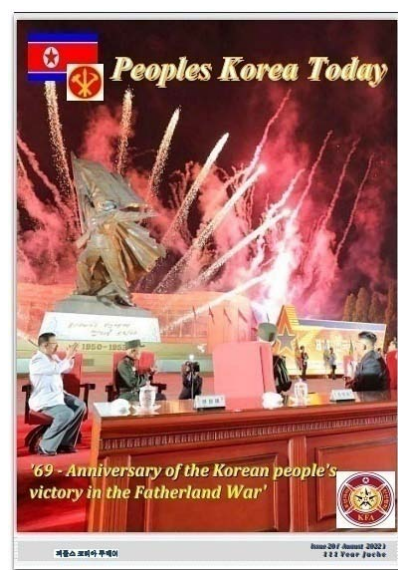
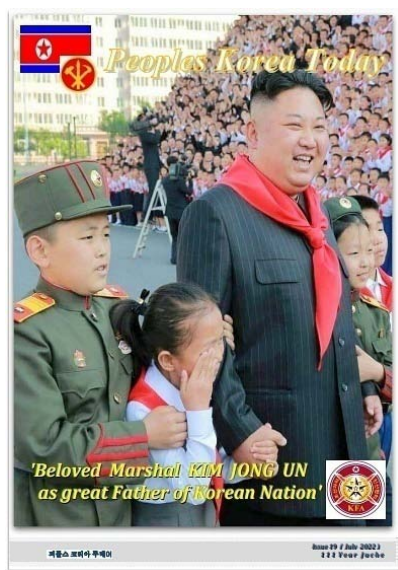
Issue 14 (February 2022)

Issue 15 (March 2022)

Issue 16 (April 2022)

Issue 17 (May 2022)

Issue 18 (June 2021)



Issue 19 (July 2021)

Issue 20 (August 2021)

Issue 21 (September 2022)

Issue 22 (October 2022)

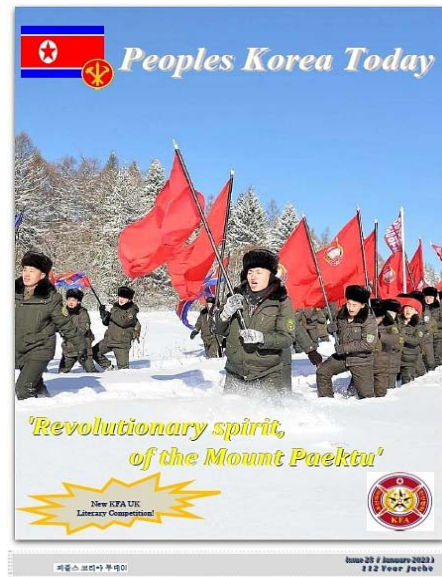
Issue 23 (November 2022)

Issue 24 (December 2022)

Korean Friendship Association UK

monthly magazine

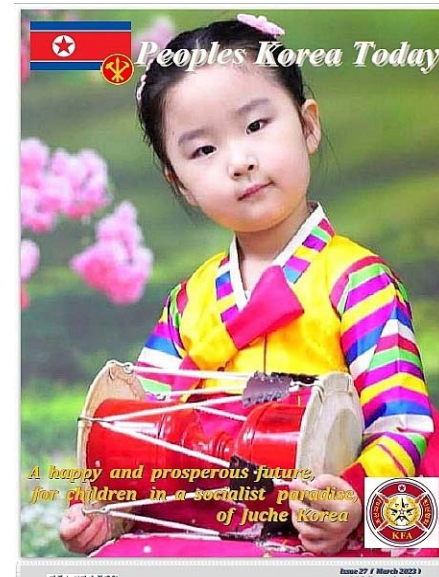
'Peoples Korea Today' 2023 issues 25 - 33



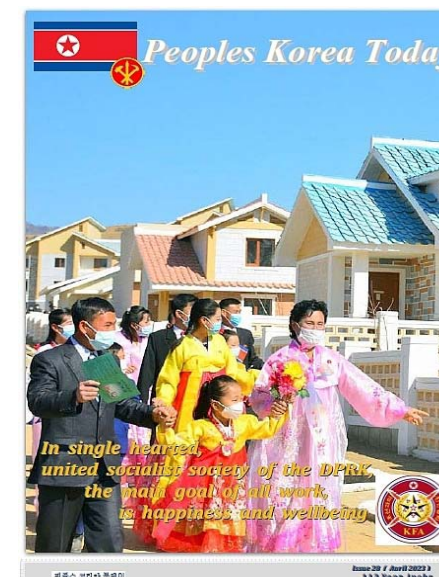
Issue 25 (January 2023)



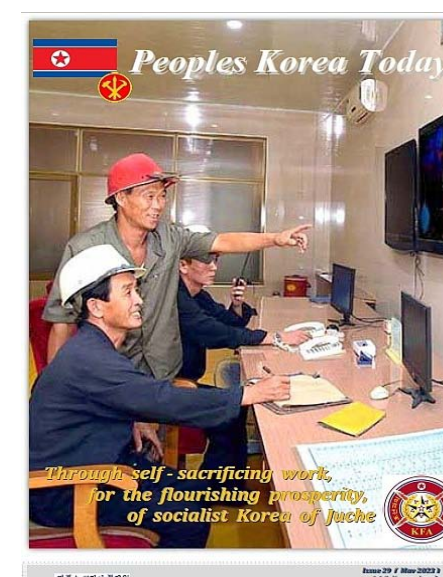
Issue 26 (February 2023)



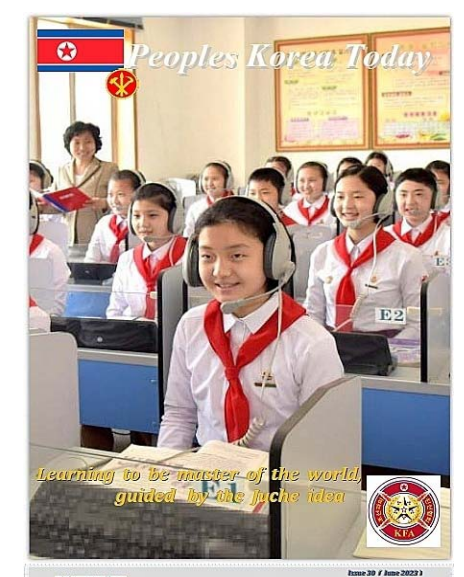
Issue 27 (March 2023)



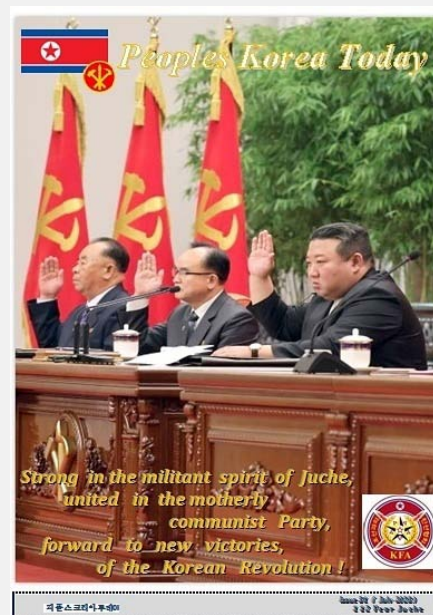
Issue 28 (April 2023)



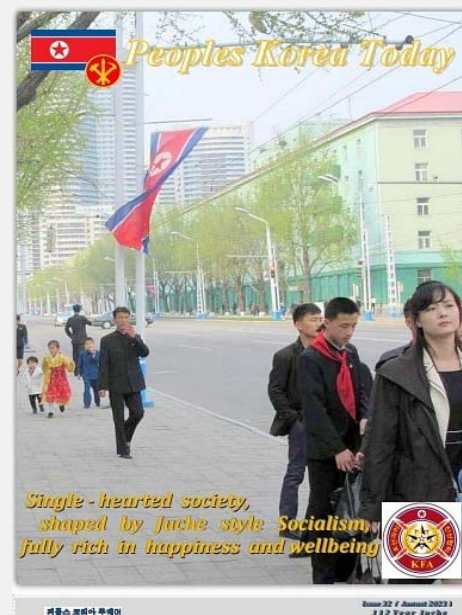
Issue 29 (May 2023)



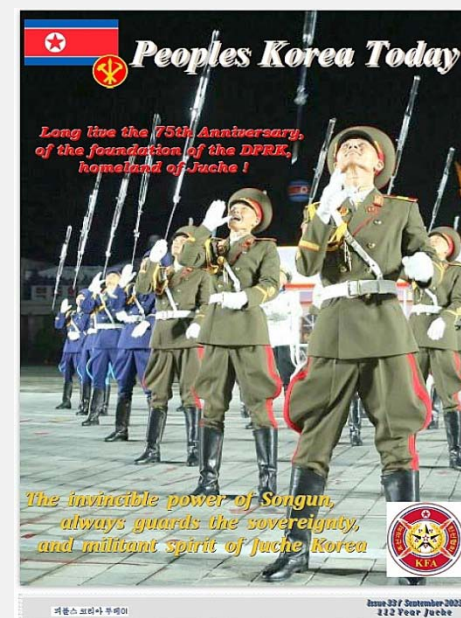
Issue 30 (June 2023)



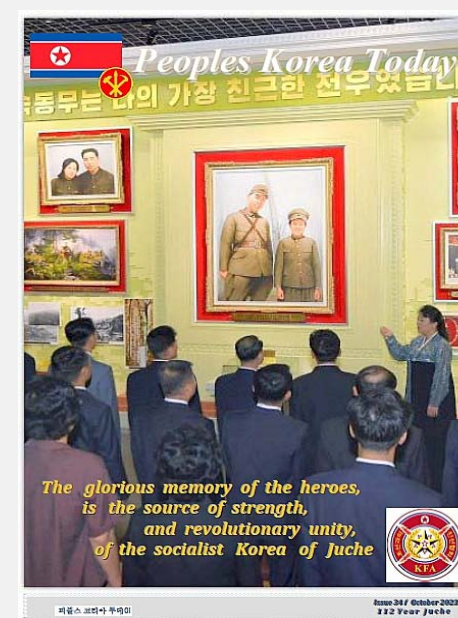
Issue 31 (July 2023)



Issue 32 (August 2023)



Issue 33 (September 2023)



Issue 34 (October 2023)



POEM OF THE MONTH

Long live Juche Idea, Songun Idea!

O, Mt Paektu, sacred mountain,
In thou embrace legendary hero Comrade Kim Il Sung.
Held high anti - Japanese banner.
Routed aggressors to free the country.

O, Mt Paektu, sacred mountain,
In thou embrace born Comrade Kim Jong Il.
Brilliant Commander, successor of Juche Revolutionary cause.
As shining star of Mt. Paektu.

O, Mt Paektu, sacred mountain,
In thou embrace respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.
Committed himself to lead Korea with,
Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism.

O, great men of Mt. Paektu,
Kim Il sung, Kim Jong Il, Kim Jong Un.
Korea, led by peerless leaders, writes.
New triumphant chapter of Songun.
Giving a good thrashing to oppressive imperialists.

All who love independence and peace.
Hold fast to their Juche idea, Songun idea.

Follow Kimilsungism - Kimiljongilism.
Down with imperialism.
Really behind socialist banner,
turn out to build the world of people's masses,
Long live great Juche idea, Songun idea.



LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES
DURING THE YEAR

January

8th of January

Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

April

25th of April

*'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader
Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army*

July

8th of July

*Anniversary of the passing away
of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG*

October

10th of October

Party Foundation Day

February

8th of February

*Foundation of Korean People's Army
as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force*

16th of February

*Day of the 'Shining Star' Anniversary of the Birth
of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL*

May

1st of May

'International Worker's Day'

August

15th of August

'Day of Songun'

*(start of the Songun revolutionary leadership
of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)*

November

13th of November

*Not a DPRK anniversary
but anniversary of the foundation
of the Korean Friendship Association*

29th of November

Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

March

5th of March

Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law

8th of March

International women's Day

June

25th of June

*Anniversary of the provocation
of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists*

September

9th of September

Foundation of the Republic Day

22nd of September

*Anniversary of the passing away
of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK*

December

17th of December

*Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader
Comrade KIM JONG IL*

24th of December

*Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL
as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander*

30rd of December

*Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN
as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander*